Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

No. 15,898 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943 Price 15 Sen

E. ASIA INDIANS CALLED TO JOIN FREEDOM ARMY

Subhas Bose Broadcasts Stirring Call to Action to Countrymen Living in Region

WILL SWEEP AWAY BRITISH

Enemy Has Drawn Sword and So Must Be Fought With Same Weapon, Patriot Stresses

Broadcasting to the Indians living in East Asia from Radio Tokyo at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, Subhas Chandra Bose, leading fighter for India's independence, issued a stirring call to action to the two million Indians resident in various parts of East Asia. Pointing out that although the Axis Powers and Japan in particular are prepared to help and have been actually already helping the Indians in their fight to regain the freedom of their country, the task of liberating India is that of the Indians, the patriot emphasized that, "we have no right to ask for or expect help from any quarter until we ourselves have, first of all, done our very utmost."

Mr. Bose then stressed that since the enemy is ruthless and desperate and armed to the teeth, no amount of civil disobedience or sabotage or revolutionary terrorism can be of any avail and that to expel British power from India the enemy must be fought with his own weapons.

Called to Fight

"I, therefore, desire," he declared, "that all able-bodied Indians living in East Asia should volunteer to fight with me for the liberation of our motherland. This is our supreme task and duty before which no other type of service counts for much. . . .I am confident that with the help of my countrymen in East Asia, I shall be able to organize such a gigantic force as will be able to sweep away British power from India, in conjunction with those who have been already fighting at home."

The text of Subhas Bose's broadcast speech follows:

"My Countrymen in East Asia.

"While I am in Tokyo, I desire to address a few words to you and I have no doubt that you will give them due consideration. In the first place, I desire to thank you most heartily for the warm and enthusiastic welcome that you have given me on the occasion of my public appearance in East Asia and for the assurance that you have given me, of your wholehearted support to our efforts to liberate our dear Motherland. I feel overwhelmed at this manifestation of your burning patriotism and spirit of sacrifice. I have received numerous telephonic and postal messages from you direct, while other messages I have read in the press and all the messages have given me great joy and satisfaction. You know that I am always an optimist. Nevertheless, I must say that the response that I have received, has exceeded my fondest expectations. I can only say in reply that I am proud of you.

"Since the outbreak of the War in Europe and in East Asia, I have been saying repeatedly that we, the Indian people, could not have wished or even dreamt, of a better combination of circumstances for helping us to achieve our liberty. When the world-forces are helping us in this way, our task has automatically become very much easier than what it would otherwise have been. This fact should further strengthen our self-confidence and optimism and hearten us considerably in the fight that lies ahead of us.

Responsibility Realized

"I am overjoyed to see that you have already realized that the responsibility of winning freedom does not rest solely on the shoulders of our countrymen at home. It is but natural that they should bear the brunt of the burden and they have been doing so already. But at the same time every Indian—no matter where he may be living at the present time—has a duty toward his country and he must contribute his share toward the final victory. I am convinced that India can not hope to be free, until Indians living abroad perform their duty in this momentous world crisis.

"Owing to the fact that the Tripartite Powers have been giving their fullest support to Indian Independence, it is comparatively easy for Indians living in Axis countries, or in countries controled by the Axis Powers, to play their part in the National Struggle. Consequently, among those Indians who are now abroad, I expect that Indians living

(Continued on Page 3)

From Japan to Ba Maw Jr.

Among the many gifts received from various Japanese quarters by Premier Ba Maw of Burma during his sojourn in Japan is this well-built airplane model for one of his six children. Dr. Ba Maw is now a busy man, what with the work of preparing for the independence of his country devolving on him as chairman of the committee charged with the task. It has made him forget his fatigue from the day's heavy pressure of affairs to see his sons and daughters playing gleefully with the mountain of gifts he brought home from Japan. Above photo shows members of the Ba Maw family playing with a gift from Japan.

ROOSEVELT SHOCKED BY DAVIS' WALK OUT

Food Administrator Offended at Abuse of Authority and Futility of Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—Charging that he has been vested in a puppet position that left no room for personal discretion in its administration, United States Food Administrator Chester Davis slammed his resignation on President Roosevelt's desk on June 16.

After nearly two weeks of futile appeals to humor the ired Food Administrator, President Roosevelt finally accepted the resignation today.

Together with the blow that he received from the Congress stampede that mutilated his veto on the strike suppression bill, the present resignation of Davis has proved a shock to the President.

The contents of Davis' resignation can be condensed to two salient points:

1. I was vested with an official duty, but I only discovered that my supposed authority was being monopolized and abused by other sources.

2. I cannot honestly uphold the policy advocated by President Roosevelt as a measure to curt the vicious inflationary tendencies in food prices by alloting subsidies to producers. Only systematic taxation and savings can maintain the purchasing power of money, and furthermore, a rigid rationing system will have to be adopted to insure equal distribution and to arrest illegal sales of foodstuffs.

Roosevelt Is Unpopular

Domei

ZURICH, June 28.—Ever since the staggering political blow dealt to President Roosevelt by Congress by over-riding his veto on the strike supression bill, rumors in the tensified American political world are doubting the possibility of a fourth-term candidacy of President Roosevelt who is fast losing popularity, with not only the opposition parties and the American people, but also with his own party.

Anti-Rooseveltists in the American legislature have discarded all party discrimination and organized a strong opposition bloc against Roosevelt, displaying an example of their power and influence by the recent over-riding of the President's veto.

At the present, the Democratic Party has no likable candidate for the next presidential race outside of James Farley who is equally unpopular as President Roosevelt.

KOBAYASHI TO HEAD THRONE-AID MEETING

Central Cooperative Council to Meet for Three Days From July 14

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, retired, on Tuesday accepted the request of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to become president of its fourth Central Cooperative Council to be held for three days beginning from July 14 at the Greater East Asia Hall, Tokyo.

All the projects submitted by members of the Cooperative Council in various parts of the country have now been divided into two main categories, the decisive wartime production and decisive wartime livelihood. The workings of the proposed Council also have been decided upon. All these matters were reported to the Cabinet meeting Tuesday by Vice-President Fumio Goto of the Throne-aid body who is a State Minister. He then secured the consent of various Cabinet Ministers on their attendance at the Council.

It is revealed that 150 projects will be laid before the coming Council by 216 of its members. These projects include about 10 in connection with the enhancement of the spirit of industrious services to the State, 42 relative to the realization of wartime production increase and strengthening, 31 concerning the thoroughgoing prosecution of wartime livelihood and 37 with regard to the carrying out of production increase of foodstuffs for domestic self-sufficiency, and others.

ROOSEVELT'S DECEIT DISCLOSED IN VETO

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Behind President Franklin Roosevelt's attitude toward the strike suppression law bill is seen his crafty political maneuvering to gain the support of the American laborers for his election to the fourth term, according to observations made by the German Foreign Office authorities.

At first, the President showed an attitude of supporting the bill but finally rejected it. Local observers declare that it was nothing but one of his usual tricks to gain their favor to obtain labor votes for himself at the coming Presidential election.

DEVOUT BODIES PLEDGE EFFORT IN PUSHING WAR

Religious Organs Express Determination at 2-Day Conference to Play Their Role

IST MEET CONVENES HERE

All Followers in Asia Asked to Cooperate to Annihilate Anglo-American Traitors

A pledge, expressing the firm determination of the religious bodies to play their role in the prosecution of the war, was taken at the first Asia Development Religious Cooperative Conference, held on Monday and Tuesday at the Nihon Seinenkan. Reports were made at the conference concerning the propagation of the Imperial Way, the strengthening of fighting power, the bolstering of the people's consciousness of developing East Asia and the permeation of cultural and spiritual characteristics of the diverse races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere by the chairmen of the committees concerned.

The pledge taken at the conference follows:

"Under the August Imperial Virtues, all the American and British military bases in Greater East Asia having been smashed, the establishment of a new order is being carried on steadily and speedily. At this most weighty moment we, the religious followers of Greater Asia, on the occasion of the first Conference, make public the following pledge to the whole world:

"1, The co-prosperity of all nations, cooperation by all races and realization of justice and righteousness is the basic ideal of the Empire. This ideal corresponds with the essence of all religious principles. All religious followers throughout the world should stand firm on their feet for the realization of this ideal.

"2. America and Britain acted most atrociously and cruelly in exploiting minor nations, while preaching humanity and brotherhood. Moreover, utilizing religion for evil purposes, they machinated to disrupt the relations among diverse races, thus to take advantage of racial controversies, and grasp the control of the world. All religious followers must cooperate with one another in their efforts to annihilate those religious traitors and to emancipate all races from their fetters.

"3. Asia is the birthplace of religion and culture. In paying faithful tribute to the long and glorious history of Asia it is the sacred mission of the religious followers in Asia to revive the Asiatic spiritual culture and to bolster the same, thus to serve their nations through the setting-up of new principles of humanity.

"4. To bring about independence for the sake of the ruled, and to liberate the oppressed from the hands of the oppressors and to lay the foundation for co-prosperity for all humanity and thus establish lasting peace in the world is the mission of the religious followers in Asia as well as in the whole world. They must at this moment exert their utmost, defying life or death in realizing their profound faith in religious principles."

GERMAN-SOVIET FIGHTING FRONT SPREADS WIDER

Extends From Kholm in North To Dmidov in South Over Marshy Terrain

MOBILE BATTLES RAGING

Red Troops Are Dealt Heavy Blows by Powerful German Reinforcements

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The fighting between the German and Soviet forces in the Velikie-Luki sector since Sunday has spread over a two-hundred kilometer front extending from Kholm in the north to Dmidov in the south. Through the area criss-crossed by countless rivers and covered with boggy marshes a mobile battle is raging between the two forces.

The Red forces seem especially to be pushing with their greatest efforts in the Kholm area; the Soviet board of information announcing on Monday that Soviet units succeeded in recapturing a village in that area and in repulsing six furious German counter-attacks. Reports from other quarters however reveal that the Germans, with powerful reinforcements hit the Soviets and dealt them an annihilative blow with the result that there has been no change in the German positions in the Kholm sector.

Red troop concentrations west and southwest of Moscow are growing more apparent with reports declaring that from a hundred to a hundred and fifty divisions having tanks and mobile forces as their main strength are being formed. The German Forces too apparently place importance on this large-scale Red preparation for an offensive in the central Eastern Front tying it together with the possibility of an invasion of Europe and are putting everything in complete readiness.

500 Anti-Axis Bombers Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—With anti-Axis bombing of open cities in Germany and Italy, and German raids on Britain growing daily in intensity air warfare in Europe is now at its height. At least 300 anti-Axis bombers have been lost over Germany and Italy since the beginning of the month. Adding to this the number lost in the Mediterranean area the total goes well beyond 500 with the loss in personnel over 3,000. Neutral circles doubt whether the anti-Axis will continue with these costly bombing raids ignoring the heavy losses it is suffering pointing out that the consumption of anti-Axis air power is now growing serious.

Declared the Gazette de Lausanne: "Recent anti-Axis bombing of Germany and Italy has been marked not only by the consumption of aircraft but by the loss of flying personnel. If the anti-Axis air forces are used up at this rate they will have to give up such bombing."

America too fully recognizes this fact. Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information on Monday, although in the usual manner underestimating the anti-Axis losses, declared, "The German defenses in the Ruhr district are of considerable power; the anti-aircraft batteries and

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 30, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Toward Creation of Right Japanese Ideology

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Since the onset of the War of Greater East Asia, we are glad to note that the problem of wiping out all Anglo-American taint, Anglo-American thought, has been taken up in various quarters and Anglo-American phrases and Anglo-American etiquette are fast disappearing. But if we are to be more exacting, we must ask our leaders to reconsider some of their notions. This is necessary for the sake of fighting the war through ten, twenty years hereafter and for winning over the minds of the Greater East Asia peoples in order to achieve the great goal of world renovation. For this purpose the Japanese way of looking at things must be revived in its correct form and developed and extended as world policy.

Hitherto, our culture has been moulded in accordance with the Euro-American pattern and its traces have been found both in the concepts that are to express our thoughts and in the concepts that are to be embodied in Government policies. It is not the fault of any particular person but is simply a phase in Japan's history which it had to pass through in order to achieve today's grandeur. The situation has changed now. Japan has absorbed all there is to absorb from world history and is now ready to manifest its true worth. The Showa renovation is a dialectical development of the Meiji renovation. We are now face to face with a situation in which we must not adorn our possessions with ornaments borrowed from others.

From the first there has been no demarcation between wartime and peacetime in Japanese ideology. There is no demarcation between within-the-nation and outside-the-nation. There is no idea of freedom independence. The founding of the Japanese nation was in itself a world renovation. To punish the evil and to protect the just, to bring all under the Emperor; that was the mission, first and last, given to the

(Continued on Page 2)

INTREPID NIPPON UNITS PENETRATE ENEMY LINES ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND

171,642 U.S. Troops Desert Armed Forces Since War Outbreak

Domei

MADRID, June 28.—Since the outbreak of the current war, 171,642 American soldiers deserted the United States army, it was disclosed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York.

RAIDERS ON EUROPE SUFFERING HEAVILY

Losses in Planes, Men Continue To Be Appalling—Germans Ready to Crush Landings

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—The Axis-fortified Europe continues to deal critical losses on the raiding anti-Axis air units and stands ready to smash any anti-Axis landing attempt on Europe if such should be made.

The anti-Axis losses in the week ending June 25 was given by Elmer Davis, chief of the American Office of War Information, as 175 planes and 1,500 flyers. A Reuters report gives the losses suffered in the week ending June 27 over Europe as 238 planes, of which 164 were British and 51 American. The rate of losses is so high that former British war minister Leslie Hore-Belisha has admitted that fact and declared that as long as the Axis defenses are as firm as they are today, there is no other way to an anti-Axis victory other than through landing operations on the continent.

Axis Fully Prepared

Until now the German press has been ignoring the anti-Axis propaganda dealing with the landing operations, but on Monday, the Dienst Aus Deutschland took up the question for the first time and made clear that the Axis forces were now fully prepared. Declared the Dienst Aus Deutschland, "We have not answered the anti-Axis propaganda not because we have been looking with contempt on the anti-Axis believing that they cannot carry out such operations. The German Forces are carrying on full preparations expecting the anti-Axis to risk landing operations.

"As is clear from the fighting on the Kuban bridgehead the Red forces cannot hope to bring about a decisive effect on the whole war. To break the deadlock in the war, the anti-Axis probably has no other alternative than attempting landing operations. However, when the anti-Axis forces attempt a landing or landings, the situation will be in direct contrast to that in Tunisia where the Axis Forces suffered from the difficulty of gaining supplies. The Axis Forces will be able to reinforce troops overland at any point on the continent and will crush the anti-Axis forces, absolutely smashing the fighting will of the American and British people."

BRITISH ANNOUNCE DATE FOR LANDING

Viewed as Another Trick To Bluff Soviet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—At a time when the probable date for the commencement of the much publicized anti-Axis landing on Europe is widely rumored, the British authorities vaguely confided that the invasion will commence on July 3, at a recent press interview.

According to London dispatches appearing in the Swedish papers, the proposed date for the invasion is merely another propaganda of the British authorities who are sorely pressed by the ire of the Soviet people and the request made by Premier Josef Stalin for the long-promised Second Front.

The London dispatches pointed to another similar incident when the British military authorities announced June 22 as the date for the invasion, which ultimately failed to materialize, much to the dejection of the British people who are indignantly charging the Government for deception.

Commanders Komiya and Nasu Lead Men in Superhuman Operation from Tasavalong To Smash Foe Airfield in Lunga

DEFENSES OF ENEMY FORCES CRUSHED

The courageous action of the Komiya Unit that effected a landing at Tasavalong on the northern coast of Guadalcanal in October, 1942, and the exploits of Yumio Nasu and Shojiro Komiya, who commanded the officers and men in this action, are described in the record of the fighting taken down by Kenshi Morikawa, of the Army Press Corps and released by Domei Tuesday.

The Komiya Unit fought against a powerful enemy force in order to destroy the airdrome in the Lunga River area. Surrounded on all sides by strong enemy forces, Commanders Nasu and Komiya fought day and night. When Unit Commander Nasu fell with malaria, Sub-Unit Commander Komiya took over the Command. The account by Kenshi Morikawa follows:

The jungle through which we went was thick and dark. The Komiya unit went forward, chopping down the lesser trees and cutting through the undergrowth. Colonel Shojiro Komiya, erstwhile instructor at the Military Academy was well known in the Army for his consummate swordsmanship. His guides were his compass, map and photographs of the area taken from the air.

At dawn one day in October, 1942, the Komiya unit had carried out a landing at Tasavalong, on the northern coast of Guadalcanal in the Solomons and it was now cutting through the roadless jungle in order to gut the enemy airdrome in the area on the lower reaches of the River Lunga behind the enemy lines.

Dreading the landing of the Japanese more than anything else, the enemy dispatched planes to patrol the area since dawn in cooperation with battleships. The enemy had built strong fortifications from the Kuma height west of the River Lunga to the Hiyo height, with pill boxes and trenches behind barbed-wire entanglements. Their main positions were so constructed that they would encircle their airdrome from the east along the left bank of the Naka River. The artillery positions were located to the north of the airdrome along the seacoast and the anti-aircraft artillery emplacements occupied the area north-east of the Hiyo height and along the western seacoast.

Increased Numbers

Every minute the enemy increased their numbers, landed their materials and equipment, burnt up tracts of jungle-land and coconut palms and built additional fortifications. They were equipped with up-to-date arms, especially guns of terrific fire power and almost inexhaustible ammunition. Extremely fearful of the Japanese effecting a landing or unloading munitions and provisions, they sent Grumman-239 and other fighters on the look-out for Japanese transports along the coast and dropped hails of bombs on places which they suspected were unloading piers. Even on jungle spots which looked the least bit suspicious they rained bombs without economy.

In the Tulagi area bi-motor Consolidateds or four-motor bombers landed and these harassed us day and night by flying low over the jungle through which we marched.

The positions around the airdrome were guarded by marines commanded by Major-General Gargle and the force was being reinforced day after day with marines landing from battleship-convoyed transports. The enemy force was said to number 25,000.

The Komiya unit was making a detour of Mt. Austin to take the enemy from the rear. Sometimes the commander himself swung an axe to cut away vines, twigs, thorny bushes to make way for his officers and men. At night it was impossible to see one inch before one's nose. As enemy planes were droning over the jungle no light could be lit. The soldiers formed into a single file and each man grasped the side of the knapsack of the man in front and went forward, stumbling over roots of trees, sinking into mud in the pitch darkness. It was the rainy season in the southern seas. No sooner than white clouds eneveloped the jungle area with the velocity of a gale than there would be a heavy downpour as if a bottom had dropped off a lake. The muddy streams formed would twist into rivers and flowed in currents over the jungle soil. These rainstorms visited the spot two or three days a day without fail. Since their landing, the officers and men never wore dry uniforms. Pants had long since been turned into knickers by thorns.

Cut Through Creepers

"Remember, we're Japanese and we're hardy sons of the Northeast. Don't let a trifle like this get you down!" said the commander as he swung his axe to cut their way through the creepers. He was torn and bleeding in the face and legs. His subordinates beseeched him to let them take turns at leading the way but the commander boomed:

"Never mind. I can manage!"

On October X X, the unit arrived on the bank of the Isamu River behind the enemy lines. If the enemy sensed the coming of the Japanese from their rear, all the hardships gone through since the landing would be brought to nought. Colonel Komiya summoned Captain Katsumata, commander of one of the companies, and indicating the spot on his map, ordered him to take the height in front.

Captain Katsumata with the map as his sole guide led his men through the jungle and after much labor occupied the grassy hill supposed to command the enemy positions. He assigned his men to various positions on the hill to guard them from surprise. No sooner had he completed the dispositions than Colonel Komiya appeared, alone.

Hill Is Queer

"Captain Katsumata, this hill is a bit queer."

The company commander had thought that if he had occupied the hill indicated on the map he would have command of the enemy positions. There was nothing to be seen from the place except tall grass and undulating grassy hills.

"Captain Katsumata, this isn't the place," the unit commander said as he studied the map again. "See that hill there? That's the place I mean. Come and see."

"Don't you go, sir. I'll go there at once. If anything happens to you. . . ."

The captain was quite repentant that he had made a mistake and was racked with concern for his commander.

"Don't worry. I'm an officer-scout, you see," Colonel Komiya said with a laugh and led the way down to the jungle valley and then climbed up a grassy hill.

Sure enough, from this point the enemy positions were seen spreading out like a vast panorama. They were established in an area of wavy plains with jungle valleys and grassy hills, lined by the Rivers Matanikau and Lunga.

As I turned back, I could see the Isami River and the Japanese positions far away.

The unit commander smiled. His uniform had been tattered and blood was oozing from his skin. Again, he led the party through the shrubs to another height. These two hills had been named 903 and 990 heights respectively and proved very advantageous positions for subsequent operations of the Japanese Forces.

Before the Start

On a certain day, the unit was mustered at the upper stretches of the Isami River and was about to start operation against enemy positions from behind Mt. Austin. Towards evening, the unit commander summoned the leaders of the unit and proclaimed that his unit was going to advance in battle formation at dawn the next day. Urging his subordinates to do their best to discharge their duties, the unit commander treated them with whisky. Seated on the ground, the officers

(Continued on Pafe 2)

INTREPID UNITS WIPE OUT FOES

(Continued From Page 1)

drank the whisky from the lids of water-canteens. The unit commander was clean-shaven that day and looked younger.

Patting Lieutenant-Colonel Watanabe on the shoulder, he declared that after his death, the Lieutenant-Colonel would succeed his post.

The operations were started the next day. The unit forming a long column marched along the Maruyama Road toward Mt. Austin.

Presently, Unit Commander Major-General Nasu caught up with the marching column, his left arm on the shoulder of his adjutant, Nomura, and with a stick grasped in his right. Giving warm words of thanks to the soldiers, he ran to the top of the unit to catch up with Unit Commander Komiya. With a band around his head, the Major-General looked feverish. At that time, he had caught malaria and was extremely weak. However, his keen sense of responsibility never allowed him to remain idle when he was informed that the Komiya Unit was about to start its march. Though his adjutant and the military surgeon tried hard to stop him, Major-General Nasu would not comply with their request.

Was Typical Warrior

Ignoring fever and fatigue, the Major-General followed the unit. He was a typical warrior. He was good at singing Japanese songs, poetry and painting. He had a commanding figure but was tender at heart. He was always haunted by the memories of his men who had penetrated deep into enemy positions and died a gallant death some time before.

In the meantime, the Aoba Unit which had effected a forced landing at a point east to enemy airfields at dawn on a certain day in September advanced to enemy positions along the coast, reaching Lengo at daybreak on October 8.

The unit approached the enemy positions. The soldiers were to steal into the jungle and coconut groves and then rush into the enemy positions from the east and south. The morale rose high.

On the sixth day, we met with unnamed unit commander from whom we received foodstuffs for one day. We were also informed by Unit Commander Kawaguchi of the terrain through which we were to advance.

Expecting a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy on the following day, the soldiers cleaned their rifles and bayonets.

The order to charge was given at midnight of the eighth day. The whole unit rushed through the enemy's first line with a roar. Taken by surprise, the enemy concentrated their total strength on the point where the Japanese had penetrated and began to fire trench mortars and machine-guns incessantly. Enemy warplanes flew over the scene dropping heavy and light bombs at random.

Pierce Second Line

"Yankees! Taste the Japanese blades!" So crying, the soldiers rushed forward and penetrated the second line in spite of severe enemy gunfire.

They were under severe artillery cross-fire. Officers and men fell one after another.

While the fight was going on a certain company commander with 27 men made a detour and attacked the staff of the enemy. The entire party died gloriously after they had killed more than 100 American troops.

When the Major-General thought of this battle he felt as though he carried an overwhelming responsibility. He was preoccupied with the battle at all times of day and night.

At this time the Komiya Unit was marching in grim silence through a jungle. There were few officers and men who were not suffering from malaria.

The Major-General gained encouragement from the thought of the officers and men under him, and he went with the Komiya Unit.

It was a misnomer to call it the Maruyama road. It was a narrow path-way that ran among a group of peaks at the southern extremity of the Austin Ranges.

Rainy Season

In normal weather conditions it would have been a most difficult thing to go along the path.

It happened that the rainy season had set in. With the afternoon heavy rain would come.

Before the unit extended a muddy path almost interminably.

Major-General Nasu and Colonel Komiya, soiled with mud and wet to the skin, marched at the head of the column.

At length the Unit got to the upper reaches of the Lunga River on a certain day.

The stream was very rapid, and there were whirl-pools here and there which were frightening.

From time to time the Colonel looked into the face of the Major-General and would say: "Your Excellency. You must not overtax yourself."

He advised the Major-General to go back for medical treatment.

"Komiya. Just think of the hardships of the men."

There were tears glistening on the cheeks of the Major-General as he spoke.

The Major-General was at the head of the unit when it crossed the Lunga River. He waded across the muddy stream that came up to the chest.

Inspiring Sight

The Major-General was already a haggard man. He lost his vitality by perceptible degrees.

It was inspiring to see him march, supported by his aide, through a jungle path in a direction which had been determined by him and Colonel Komiya after much studying of the compass.

The sight of the Major-General marching at the head of the column was encouraging to the men.

They said to themselves that their hardships were nothing by the side of those of His Excellency.

After five days, the unit got to a point about 600 meters from the southern end of the air-field.

It was decided that there should be a dash into the enemy position at 10 p.m. that night.

In the meantime the men were given a rest. Arrangements were made for the wounded men to be sent back.

The night came. The sky was dark.

Unit Commander Komiya, with a compass in his hand, went at the head of the men who marched in single file.

As the unit got near the enemy position, a terrible squall came.

Charge!

"Charge!"

The order came.

Brandishing his service sword, Unit Commander dashed into the enemy position.

The enemy were caught unawares.

Presently the enemy trench-mortars were in action. Shells exploded around the Unit Commander and his men.

Man after man fell.

"Die with the regimental colors!" Sub-Lieutenant Inuzuka, the ensign-bearer shouted at top of his voice.

He was close after the Unit Commander.

"With the colors! With the colors!" responded the men, as they groped their way in the direction from which the voice came.

Their way was over the dead bodies of comrades.

The rain had markedly increased in violence. The enemy fire was thicker than ever.

"Let the colors be withdrawn for a while," shouted the Unit Commander.

"The colors have got here."

"I cannot go back. Never!" said the voice of the ensign-bearer. And the colors went on.

The darkness conspired with the enemy fire to sever the connections of the unit.

After a while the sky cleared.

A distance of 100 meters separated the enemy and the second line.

Colonel Komiya decided to take advantage of the advantageous position his unit was in.

He called together Major Yoshii and others.

The group saluted the colors.

Reads Rescript

Then the Unit Commander read the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain.

When he finished he turned to the holder of the colors and said: "You are to go back to His Excellency Nasu."

None of the colors party were at first disposed to do as told. Eventually they were prevailed upon to go back.

Then Unit Commander Komiya, with a number of men, decided to make a charge at once.

Shortly afterward, Major-General Nasu regained his consciousness.

"What has become of Komiya?", he asked of his aide.

"The Colonel has dashed into the enemy position," was the answer.

"Did he and his men dash as one man?".

"Yes. But because of the darkness contact with the unit has been lost."

The Major-General asked for whisky.

"The time has come for me to go to the Yasukuni Shrine," he said after taking a drink.

"The main force. March!"

He commanded. The day was dawning.

When he got near to the enemy first line, he told his men that Furumiya who must be in difficulty, after penetrating the enemy position must be rescued at any cost.

Shells were falling thickly around the Major-General.

He was advised to get into a trench. He refused to listen.

Then a shell dropped between him and his aide and exploded.

Commander Wounded

He was wounded.

At this moment a man came to him and said that he had a report to make about the Komiya Unit.

At this he stood up.

"What has become of the colors?", was his first question.

The reply was that the ensign had just arrived.

He told the man who made the report.

"Captain Katsumata. I want you to connect with the headquarters and get it arranged for the Hiroyasu Unit to rescue the Komiya Unit which rushed into the enemy position tonight."

The Captain was off at once.

By this time the exchange of fire had become intense.

On the way the Captain met wounded comrades on the way to the field hospital.

The memory of the charge on the previous night flashed through the Captain's mind as he ran. It was pitch dark and rain was falling in torrents. Enemy trench mortars continued to roar. After repeated charges the Captain managed to penetrate the first line of the enemy. Suddenly in the darkness, the Captain found that Corporal Masao Ochi was lying there half-conscious still crying "Charge! Charge!" The Corporal had been mortally wounded. Still, he was crying "Charge! Charge" His voice, however, gradually became low.

"What has become of Ochi?" the Captain pondered. Drops of tears ran down over his cheeks as he thought of these brave soldiers. This is the very reason why Japan is strong," the Captain meditated with aching heart.

Another memory flashed in his mind. It was of Sub-Corporal Nishimaki. On the previous night, Captain Katsumata encountered in the thick of the fight the Sub-Corporal who had been shot in his left leg. The wounded soldier caught the Captain and gave him some biscuits asking him to avenge him on the Yankee soldiers.

With such heart-breaking memories in his mind, Captain Katsumata continued to run.

General Assault

According to the report given by Captain Katsumata, the Hiroyasu Unit on the left flank was to come under the command of Major-General Nasu and carry out a bayonet charge at daybreak on the following day.

After ordering the units directly under his command, the Major-General stood on his feet in spite of fever and fatigue. He was anxious to help the Komiya Unit which was fighting against terrible odds.

As the general attack was launched, the enemy started severe counter-attacks. One of enemy shells exploded right before Major-General Nasu and consequently the officer fell unconscious and was borne about 200 meters in the rear. "What has become of Komiya? What has become of Komiya?" the wounded officer continued to groan. At 11 p.m., he died a glorious death, shouting three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor.

The Komiya Unit meanwhile, was fighting a desperate fight at a point between the second and third lines of enemy positions. On the same night when the Komiya Unit penetrated the enemy defense, another unit under Lieutenant Shiokawa also penetrated the first line and carried out a death charge into the enemy position.

For four days, the men of the Komiya Unit remained entrenched between the third and fourth lines of the enemy. Provisions diminished and there was not a drop of water left.

Determined to die like Samurai rather than to die of hunger, the Unit Commander mustered his men on the fourth night and together with them bowed in a low salute in the direction of the Japanese mainland and shouted three Banzai for the Sovereign.

At daybreak the following day, the whole of the unit plunged into the enemy positions. Enemy trench mortars and hand-grenades exploded everywhere. Among the smoke and dust, the sabre of Colonel Komiya flashed—the sabre which had sucked the blood of so many Yankee soldiers. It was indeed a bravery that would make even Gods weep.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

race. It follows that there is no distinction between internal and external politics, nor is there any conception of freedom, independence. Everything in the scheme of things is a fellow being, a compatriot; there can not be just one in all that which can be free.

Man has existed blessed with sunshine, breathing air, gaining from earth, and cooperating with and helping each other. To become independent from the scheme of things was, in our nation, impossible. Freedom, to serve the Sovereign, there is no other freedom than that. The spirit of Hakko Ichiu truly symbolizes this sublime spirit of the nation's foundation. With the world as one, in the scheme of nature, lies the crystal-clear spirit of the Japanese race. Asia development, the construction of Greater East Asia, the increasing of war power, the raising of national will, all these are merely one section of the racial movement from national foundation to world renovation. Considered from this basis our conceptions must of necessity differ from others existent.

We no longer call this part of the globe the Far East but the Orient. We call China Chugoku, and not Shina. We have no objections to changing names. The important thing is for us to see that we have new conceptions of things whose names have been changed. To change the names of cafes or sporting goods is a small thing as it will not produce any great influence upon us. Suppose that we have made a mistake in setting forth political conceptions. The consequences will be frightful. The Americans are still unable to get over the idea that the Japanese house is a thing of wood and paper, an idea which will be fatal to its holders. The thinking people of the Empire are under the duty to create accurate conceptions of things.

Death Over Port Darwin

Imperial Army airmen conducted their first raid on Port Darwin on June 20 as announced by Imperial Headquarters. The picture above shows an enemy fighter fleeing desperately, while in the background the enemy military establishments in Port Darwin go up in smoke and flames. Photo taken by Sergeant-Major Kaga.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Nippon Army Planes Conduct Raids on Port Darwin Base

Big Results Scored in First Attack on June 20 With 30 Planes Destroyed; Foe Air Strength Crippled

By K. KAMIYAMA

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT FOREMOST SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 28.—There can be neither life nor death in this one battle. The crushing of the enemy is the alpha and the omega of the present mission of Army warplanes flying straight to Port Darwin. I was privileged to go with the army planes in the first air raid on Port Darwin on June 20. When we reached the skies about 70 kilometers north of Port Darwin we saw enemy planes at an altitude of about 8,500 meters. "Enemy planes" cried out Captain I, chief pilot of our plane. Fighter planes which were protecting our plane sprang into action without delay. Two Spitfire planes were seen flying past our plane. They came back and forth like sparrows, machine-gunning our planes.

One of our fighter planes shot one Spitfire down. However, Captain Ota's plane was hit by enemy bullets and right before our eyes started to go down for self-blasting. We covered our eyes with our hands when we saw this gallant end and offered our heartfelt gratitude to our brave and loyal airmen.

The whole formation of the Japanese Army planes went on. When we reached the skies of Port Darwin more than 20 of the enemy anti-aircraft batteries began to spit fire. Shells flew past our planes. About 30 enemy fighter planes flew past us like devilish birds.

At this moment, we witnessed a really thrilling aerial combat. The plane piloted by Lieutenant Inaba was chasing an enemy Spitfire plane, when another enemy plane came near the Inaba plane with intensive machine-gunning. The Inaba plane was unaware as it was too intent on the chase of the enemy plane, which finally nose-dived and crashed down. The Inaba plane came within an ace of being shot down, when the Ozawa Sub-Lieutenant plane came to the rescue and immediately shot down the enemy plane which kept firing on the Inaba plane. Enemy airmen started to parachute down when the Ozawa plane with its wing tip cut asunder their parachute strings and the enemy airmen went headlong down like stones.

Our bombers started attacking enemy military establishments in the face of an intensive barrage from enemy anti-aircraft guns. The picture thus presented was a lurid one indeed. Massive enemy barracks and other buildings were blown into the air and this was followed by great fires here and there.

It was at this time that the plane piloted by Lieutenant Shigeto Kuwata, of Hiroshima Prefecture, who had been protecting our plane, started to dive. The Kuwata plane shot down many enemy planes before it self-crashed. We saw 19 enemy planes definitely shot down, and three more not ascertained. Below, we saw columns of smoke and flames rising into the air, as our plane left the skies of Port Darwin.

Imperial Army Air Forces on June 20 launched their first raid on Port Darwin, the greatest enemy air base at the northwestern extremity of Australia, as is revealed in the communique of the Imperial Headquarters Tuesday. In this noteworthy raid the Japanese army warplanes scored tremendous results, shooting down 35 enemy planes and blasting nine on the ground.

Japanese war planes reached the skies of Port Darwin at 10:20 a.m. on that day across the Arafura Sea. Forty-odd Spitfire fighter planes came to challenge them with the result that a thrilling aerial combat began. Japanese Army planes shot down 27 of the enemy planes in a few minutes. In the meanwhile, Japanese bombers dropped bomb after bomb on large enemy barracks causing several places to catch fire. Other military establishments, including the eastern airfield, were also blasted.

On June 22 a large formation of Japanese fighter planes raided Port Darwin again, but this time no enemy plane flew up to fight. This fact indicates how severely the first aerial raid was felt. The enemy anti-aircraft batteries also remained silent.

It was estimated that the number of enemy planes at Port Darwin totaled about 60 or 70, but, judging from the fact that not a single enemy plane came up that day, it is believed that all the remaining enemy planes must have been destroyed either on the ground or in the hangars, which were heavily blasted by Japanese bombers on the day of their first raid.

On their way back to their base from the first raid of Port Darwin, the Japanese army warplanes saw three twin-motored enemy bombers at the Wau Airfield in New Guinea and machine-gunned and destroyed them.

Japanese army warplanes on June 21 on their way to an enemy base for bombing encountered 20 enemy fighters in the skies over Salamaua and shot down eight of the enemy planes. Three others fled.

Japan's strategic structure in the South Pacific battle area has now been perfected thanks to the battles fought by the Japanese on Guadalcanal Island. The Japanese army and navy planes through their air-tight cooperation are daily raiding enemy bases and are intercepting the enemy supply routes.

In spite of heavy losses of more than 2,000 planes caused to the enemy air forces since the First Battle of the Solomons in August last year, the enemy still keeps up the supply, relying on its production power and has pushed its foremost base from Guadalcanal to Russell Island.

Japanese Blow Up Darwin Completely; Foe Batteries Silent

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 28.—Attesting to the thoroughness of the raid made by the Imperial Army Wild Eagles on Port Darwin on June 20, when the Japanese airmen repeated their bombing on the enemy base two days later no enemy dared to show themselves to the sharp eyes of the Japanese fliers. Not one plane came up to challenge the Japanese airmen. After completely demolishing the remaining enemy objectives, the Japanese units returned to the base unmolested by the silent enemy anti-aircraft batteries.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—It was announced by the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis headquarters today that Japanese Air Units have mass-raided Port Darwin, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

OSAKA STUDENTS APPLY FOR TRAINING IN FLYING

Setsunan School Leads All Others—225 Out of 600 Pupils Ask for Admission

One-third of the entire student body of the Setsunan Heavy Machine Industries School in Osaka has applied for admission into the A-class preparatory flying students corps. Leading all other schools in Osaka 225 out of the 600 students of the school together made the application and at noon Tuesday paid a call on the Navy Club in Osaka. There, a representative of the chief of the Osaka department of the Navy personnel department encouraged the students and expressed his hope that every applicant would qualify. In answer a student representative revealed the student's determination to follow Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Germans in Italy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Several divisions of German troops were dispatched to northern Italy, stationed there to guard the route leading to Brenner Pass, in preparation for the imminent anti-Axis invasion of Europe, reports emanating from Washington indicate.

Athens Bombed by R.A.F.

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—Following the raid made recently on Salonika, British warplanes again appeared in Greece in the vicinity of Athens today and bombed two airfields there, a London dispatch reports.

American Weekly Banned

LISBON.—Because it had described the war as an imperialistic conflict and criticized the labor policy of the Government, especially the treatment of Negroes, the American weekly "Militant" has been excluded from being forwarded by mail, according to a New York report.

TIFFIN • DINNER

Rainbow Grill

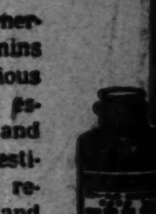
Basement of Osaka Bldg., HIBIYA, TOKYO

(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)

5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

FOR BOTH CONSTIPATION AND DIARRHEA

Wakamoto is a generous source of Vitamins B1, B2, B6 and various digestive enzymes, especially diastase, protease and lipase. It strengthens intestinal nerves and muscles, restores natural functions and encourages regular elimination, thus promoting sound health and well-being.



Wakamoto Ltd.

(Chemical Industries)

31, Shiba Park, Tokyo

WAKAMOTO

"Japanese Action Spells Construction

Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction"

MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

PRODUCERS and SELLERS of

COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS.

CHINA BANKER SEES RAPID DEVELOPMENT

New Vitality Due to Japan's Policy Which Gave Hopes And Courage

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 29.—That China which was crumbling in senility has been restored to a young nation endowed with the vitality of a rising power has been due to Japan's new China policy, declared Wu Chen-hsiu, chairman of the Board of directors of the Central Reserve Bank of China, in an exclusive interview with Domei on the occasion of the impending sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair.

Stressing that Japan's new China policy has given birth to new hopes and courage among the Chinese, Mr. Wu declared that what the Chinese have long been wishing for and hoping for has been given the opportunity to revive itself through its own efforts and volition.

China's Stand Alterrd

He pointed out that although an independent regeneration has been the ideal of the Chinese since the revolution in 1911, the Chinese have been apt to assume a negative attitude toward economic rehabilitation as economic activities unfortunately had been extremely limited since the outbreak of the China Affair. He added that with no concrete objectives, the Chinese, even if they wanted to collaborate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, they could not. It is an indisputable fact that the Chinese hitherto have been assuming an entirely different attitude toward the progress of the current war.

Six years have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair and through Japan's new China policy, we are now granted the right to engage in activities in various economic fields on the same footing as the businessmen of Japan, Mr. Wu continued. He added that moreover, restrictions have been lifted on movements of commodities which have been the main cause of inertia of the Chinese economic activity.

Pointing out that Chinese financiers and businessmen, through the establishment of the All-China Commercial Control General Association, have been given complete control over the economic activities in China, Mr. Wu stressed that the most important duty of the Chinese financiers and businessmen now is the development to the fullest extent the All-China Commercial Control General Association, thereby completing China's rehabilitation and collaboration with Japan in prosecuting the war.

Further pointing out that after six years, the China Affair is coming to an end, Mr. Wu said that it is time that studies should be commenced in what manner the Chinese economy in post war period should be adjusted and unified. He added that presently exhaustive studies are being conducted of economic policies and that practices are being followed within limited areas such as North, Central and South China.

Must Study Other Areas

The banker stressed that henceforth, not only should pacified zones be considered but sufficient attention should be paid regarding economic conditions in regions under the respective control of Chinese Communists as well as the Chungking regime.

Mr. Wu pointed out that the question of readjustment of the national finance is no less important, for a considerable amount of bonds to cover the budgetary deficit has been floated by the Chungking regime. He added that still another important problem centers on how the post war economic development of China as a whole should be carried out.

Mr. Wu asserted that the Chinese financiers and businessmen are convinced that the comprehensive general plan for the development of the hinterlands of China should be formulated in the near future.

Concluding, Mr. Wu declared that as a member of the great family of peoples of Greater East Asia, "I pin great hopes on the future of a regenerated China."

Internal Issue Tense

LISBON.—An open conflict has broken out among U.S. shipping authorities about the training of sailors for liberty ships. Three leading officials have already resigned and a number of indignant letters have reached the highest authority, writes Drew Pearson in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Private Property Ruling

BERLIN.—The German Government promotes and supports private property, declares a statement issued by the Reich Minister for occupied eastern regions, Alfred Rosenberg, defining the German stand on private property in White Ruthenian, Ukrainian and Russian regions occupied by German troops.

Admires Japan's Set-Up

Prince Suksawat of Thai Embassy Amazed by Industrious Trait of Japanese; Avers Thailand Pushing Economic Activities

"My admiration goes to the Japanese people who are putting everything at their command for the prosecution of the war," declared His Serene Highness Prince Mom Chao Prasopsuk Suksawat, financial and commercial attache of the local Thai Embassy, on Monday.

Prince Suksawat arrived in Tokyo last Saturday from Bangkok via Fukuoka to assume his new post in the Thai Embassy.

"Through the windows of the train speeding to Tokyo," said His Serene Highness, "I saw Japanese farmers spreading manure in the paddy fields as late as 8 o'clock in the evening. From my observations here, I understand that every square foot of land is being cultivated by hard-working Japanese farmers. It clearly shows that Japan is ready to fight a prolonged war and is grimly determined to win final victory.

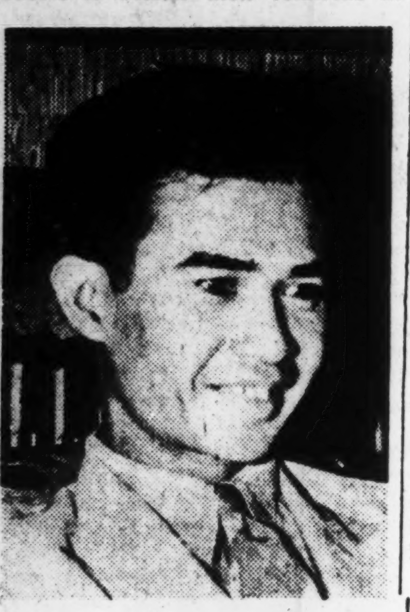
"Since the time of my last visit to this country five years ago, Tokyo has changed in many respects, especially in the way of living of the citizens, only with one exception, that is, the firm resolve of the people to win in the war."

Economic Unity Seen

Touching upon the economic relations between Thailand and Japan, the Thai commercial attache declared that the policy of mutual cooperation between the two countries is fixed but the methods of prosecuting this policy must naturally be in accordance with the prevailing circumstances.

"For one thing," he explained, "the problem of transportation must be taken into consideration at present. Aside from the question of maritime transportation, we have to pay attention also to transportation within the country. In view of the flood, for instance, the rice crop in Thailand is stored in the eastern section of the country and it must be sent to Bangkok to be shipped there. This is what I mean by 'prevailing circumstances.'

"Japan requires many things which Thailand has, while Thailand needs much which Japan can provide and naturally the mutual exchange of goods between the two countries is necessary. The Governments of both countries fully cognizant of this fact, are making efforts to bolster their relations in this line. I shall, of course, follow this policy in discharging my official duties. Only through close cooperation the East Asiatic nations can win in the war."



H. S. H. Prince Suksawat

"I am sure that Japan is setting good examples in economic fields also," Prince Suksawat emphasized. "Even from my casual observations, I notice that this country is prepared economically to fight a protracted war. The Japanese spirit of sacrifice is manifest in economic activities also. And I should like to add in this connection that Thailand too is making much efforts in this line for the interest of Japan to win in the common war."

With regard to the industrial conditions in Thailand His Serene Highness went on, "Thailand is now in need of machinery, medicine, and clothing goods to be supplied by Japan. But now she is contemplating to develop light industry by herself to become independent from the import from Japan because we do not like to bother your country too long for the supply of goods which our country could produce. Mr. Katsumi Niiro, counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, is one of those who advocate that Thailand should develop light industry. Though Thailand is primarily an agricultural country she can develop industry when she is given proper technical guidance. Both the Japanese and Thai Governments understand this point and are making efforts to materialize the plan.

To Develop Farming

"Besides, strenuous efforts are being made by the Thai Government to develop the country's agriculture of which rice production is the most important. The Government is helping the agrarian population by extending loans while facilities in the sale of rice are given by the Thai Rice Company."

Referring to the Japanese press, Prince Suksawat declared, "I have made round-the-world trip twice and visited practically all the countries in the world. From my disinterested observations, I can positively say that Japanese newspapers are highly progressed.

"In this connection, the stationing of two Thai correspondents in Tokyo since April will contribute much to the mutual understanding between Thailand and Japan inasmuch as newspapers represent and, in fact, shape public opinion."

His Serene Highness expressed his gratitude toward the Japanese authorities and soldiers who offered him facilities in the course of his journey from Thailand.

Mom Caho Prasopsuk Suksawat is the son of the late Lieutenant-General H.R.H. Prince Adison. Educated at Princeton University, he has travelled widely, having made two trips around the world. Formerly attached to the Cooperative Societies Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Thailand, serving in the capacity of Secretary of the Department and Chief of the Cooperative Trade Division he was in the act of organizing the Bank for Cooperative Movement with capital of Baht 10 million when he left Bangkok for Tokyo.

E. Asia Indians Called to Join Freedom Army

(Continued from Page 1)

in Axis countries or, in countries controled by the Axis Powers will render the maximum service to their Motherland.

"Here in East Asia, you have seen for yourself how deep is the interest in, and sympathy for, Indian Independence. The readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government and nation to render us any assistance in our national struggle that we may need has lightened our task to a considerable degree. Consequently, there can be no possible excuse why any Indian in East Asia, should not pull his whole might in the present struggle.

Task Is of Indians

"But though the Axis Powers in general, and Japan in particular, are prepared to help us at any time, and have been actually doing so already, the task of liberating India is ours and ours alone. That responsibility we shall not cast on anybody else, because that would be against our national honor. Moreover, we have no right to ask for or expect help from any quarter until we ourselves have, first of all, done our very utmost.

"Our sisters and brothers at home have been doing their very best in the circumstances in which they are placed. But the enemy is ruthless and desperate and he is armed to the teeth. Against such a brutal foe no amount of civil disobedience or sabotage or revolutionary terrorism can be of any avail. If, therefore, we want to expel British power from India, we have to fight the enemy with his own weapons. The enemy has already drawn the sword. He must therefore be fought with the sword. But it is not possible for our countrymen at home to organize an armed revolution and to fight the British army of occupation with modern arms. This is a task which must, therefore, devolve on Indians living abroad—and particularly on Indians living in East Asia.

Lacking in One Thing

"Friends! If you compare the history of our national struggle with the histories of similar struggles in other parts of the world—you will realize that we in India have up till now lacked one thing and one thing alone. We lack the strength and organization, whereby we can meet force with force. It is our task to supply this one want and thereby eliminate once for all, the only drawback in our national struggle.

"I, therefore, desire that all able-bodied Indians living in East Asia should volunteer to fight with me for the liberation of our Motherland. This is our supreme task and duty before which no other type of service counts for much. All those countrymen of mine who are prepared to fight for the liberation of India, will please get into touch with me at once, either directly or through their local organization. I am confident that with the help of my countrymen in East Asia I shall be able to organize such a gigantic force as will be able to sweep away British power from India, in conjunction with those who have been already fighting at home. The hour has struck and every patriotic Indian must advance toward the field of battle. Only when the blood of freedom-loving Indians begins to flow, will India attain her freedom.

"Inquilab Zindabad

"Azad Hind Zindabad"

Families of Vargas, Aquino, Laurel Relate Fathers' Impression of Freedom Tidings

The entire people of the Philippines were jubilant over the glad news of independence within this year, but there were none whose rejoicing was greater than that of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi. Illuminating glimpses into their boundless joy were given by different members of their respective families to the Yomiuri-Hochi's correspondent in Manila.

"Father came home late on the night of June 16," commenced Mr. Vargas' eldest daughter, Nena. "Mother and I said to him 'Congratulations' but in the greatness of his joy, father could not utter a word. He merely nodded and gripped our hands.

"However, in father's eyes shone a bright gleam of hope for the future of the Philippines whose independence has at last become possible through Japan's magnanimous action. Since that day, father has been so busy that we hardly see him at home."

Mrs. Aquino commented as follows: "My husband telephoned me from the Manila Hotel. All he could say at first was to repeat 'Independence!' 'Independence!' I was bewildered and could not understand what he was trying to tell me for a while. As the meaning dawned on me, I gave him my heartfelt congratulations.

"I could hear the vibrant, joyful ring in my husband's voice and readily imagined how happy he was. He came home late and hardly slept at all that night, so busy was he making preparations for the Kalibapi meeting and drawing up resolutions.

"The next morning as he was leaving after breakfast, one of the children said, 'I feel sorry for Mr. Laurel.' My husband answered by saying, 'I may meet the same fate as Mr. Laurel any day. In that case, you children must carry on after me even as I am carrying on the struggle for independence bequeathed to be me by grandfather.' We wrote a letter to grandfather in Tarlac telling him the thrilling news. I am sure he has read it by now and is rejoicing with all of us over the glad tidings."

Jose P. Laurel's daughter, when interviewed, said:

"We take turns in going to the hospital. Father is allowed to smoke now, but the doctors say he must not be excited. Since independence was dearer to him than life, he would never be able to lie quietly in bed if the news were disclosed to him, so we have to keep silent. You may well imagine how hard it is for us not be able to tell him about it."

U.S. NAVY BILL SIGNED

Bulk of $33-Billion for Use to Buy Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—President Franklin Roosevelt signed and legalized the titanic $33,000,000,000 budget of the United States navy for the 1943-44 fiscal year which was submitted for his approval after passing Congress, a Washington dispatch discloses.

The bulk of the budget is for the expansion of the naval air force, providing allotment for the purchase of 27,000 new warplanes.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

GOEBBELS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ACT

Declares America and Britain Trying to Destroy Creative Works of Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

MUNICH, June 27.—On the occasion of the opening of the seventh great art exhibition in the house of German Art in Munich, Reich Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels delivered a speech, dealing with Germany's and Italy's contribution to the European art and culture. The Minister pointed out that the anti-Axis Powers were pretending to be the protectors and defenders of art and culture which in reality they had contributed rather an insignificant share. All the treasures of art which they possessed had been plundered and robbed by them during their campaigns against Europe.

Dr. Goebbels emphasized in this connection that the towns of Nuremberg and Munich or Florence and Venice possessed more works of art than the whole American continent. Besides, which British musicians could dare to compare himself with Wagner or Beethoven, which American artist with Michelangelo or Lionardo da Vinci.

Germany's enemies were always talking of the culture of mankind, Dr. Goebbels pointed out. Germany, however, possesses this culture and would continue to protect and defend it. In this war the Axis nations are fighting for the most fundamental values which Europe had produced in the course of the decades of its history. Should the Axis Powers cease fighting, the European continent would be lost for all future times.

In view of the fact, Dr. Goebbels stressed, that the British and American terror raids on German and Italian places of art, razing cultural monuments within a single hour which had been constructed in the course of centuries, it was more than ridiculous to declare that these crimes were being committed in the interest of culture.

The Anglo-American raids were not only carried out for the purpose of terrorizing the civilian population and obstructing the armament production. They were, in reality, an expression of the historical inferiority complex on account of which the enemy intended to destroy in Europe what he himself had never been able to accomplish. All Europeans should flush with anger in view of the fact that 20-year-old airmen from American, Canada or Australia should lay in ruins the works of Albrecht Duerer or Titian, names which he and millions of his countrymen had never heard before in all their lives.

"In this war," Dr. Goebbels said, "we are fighting not only for our daily bread, for peace, and for our Lebensraum. More than in any former war we have to defend our most precious values without which our life would not be worth living."

Indians in Shanghai Stage Mass Rally; Thank Premier Tojo

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 29.—The Shanghai branch of the Indian Independence League held a mass rally here yesterday to express their thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent announcement at the Diet pledging his support for Indian independence and also to enhance the same movement in connection with the arrival in East Asia of Subhas Chandra Bose. The rally at the outset offered joint prayers for the peaceful repose of the war dead who fell in the War of Greater East Asia and in the cause of Indian independence. Then many of the leading members of the league took the rostrum one after another to appeal to the assembled mass to cooperate for the liberation of their motherland.

FILIPINOS VISIT NARA

Given Welcome Luncheon by Prefectural Officials

On Tuesday morning the Philippine Inspection Party worshipped at the Kashihara Shrine and later attended a welcome luncheon at the Nara Hotel given under the joint auspices of the prefectural and municipal Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Nara.

In the afternoon, the party paid respects at the Kasuga Shrine and visited other places of note in the vicinity of Nara, reports Domei.

Plane Crash Kills 50

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—Approximately 50 bathers were seriously injured at Huntington Beach, southeast of Los Angeles, when a pursuit plane of the United States army crashed on the crowded beach. Three of the wounded are in critical conditions, while the careless pilot of the crashed plane escaped injury by taking to his parachute and allowing his distressed plane to crash amidst the innocent bathers.

French Writer Rewarded

PARIS.—The French Academy has awarded the author, Jean Prevost, with a prize of 20,000 francs. He edited the newspaper, Intransigent, for some time. Apart from novels, he has also written a history of France after the World War.

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.

Capital Subscribed	¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up	¥ 128,125,000
Reserve Funds	¥ 178,150,000

Chairman
Teruo Akasi
President
Zyunsiro Mandai

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Keizyo, Husan and other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL "Yamanouchi"
山之内
Di-Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Purulent Gynaecological Diseases, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT EXPANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

fighter squadrons in this area are almost perfect. Our losses in the past week amounted to 175 planes and 1,500 flyers."

The effective activity of the German fighters too has become a headache to the anti-Axis forces. In regard to this point a correspondent of the British paper News Chronicle wrote, "The German fighter Fokke-Wolfe 190 is probably the best fighter plane in the world. The bi-motored Messershmidt bomber is also very excellent."

That the anti-Axis bombings of defenseless cities has brought about an opposite result from that they hoped for is revealed in an editorial in the Berliner Nacht Ausgaben on Monday. Stated the paper, "The Anglo-American air forces seem to have expected to see German morale lowered by the bombings but the plan has failed completely. The bombing of cultural centers has especially stirred up a feeling of hate in the people. The people will never be satisfied until a complete, absolute blow is dealt the perpetrators of these crimes."

The German and Italian anti-aircraft defenses in their industrial cities have been powerfully strengthened, fighter squadrons have been reinforced and the anti-aircraft batteries are now almost perfect. The anti-Axis forces have been propagandizing in exaggerated terms the damage dealt to the Axis cities and are trying to raise the morale of their people but the opposite result brought about by the bombings and the mounting losses in aircraft and personnel will make a long-term bombing of Europe extremely difficult, it is believed.

Fascist Navy Moves Out

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The Italian Navy has moved out from several bases to begin offensive action against the anti-Axis forces, according to an Algiers broadcast carrying a report from a Spanish paper on Monday. However, there is no confirmation of the report from the Axis side.

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

Olympic GRILL
LUXURIOUS DINING-ROOM
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
VARIED AND DELICIOUS CUISINE

Tiffin ¥2.25
Supper .... ¥3.00—¥4.00
Our Stores are Closed on 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Every Month.
1, 2-CHOME, GINZA TEL. (56) 3322, 8440
Yokohama (Beside the Yoshida Bridge)—Tel. Chojamachi 6320, 5787

Notice!
NIPPON TIMES
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 5970-71.

Last Name — First Name — Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

P.I. RECONSTRUCTION MAKING BIG STRIDES

Promise of Independence, Effective Movement of Kalibapi Rejuvenates Filipinos

The Philippines which is now permeated with a joyous atmosphere following the promise of independence within the course of this year is taking steady strides in the reconstruction of the islands. Wide areas are being cultivated with Manila hemp and various natural resources are also being developed, states a recent Domei dispatch from Manila.

Bicol district in southeastern Luzon which was disturbed by frequent attacks of bandit remnants at the end of last year now enjoys complete peace and order thanks to the efforts of the Japanese garrison stationed in that area. The people who evacuated into the mountains have returned with the annihilation of the group of bandits. At present some 20 to 30 remnants sometimes come down the mountains in search of food, and plunder villages here and there, but their number being very small, they keep sneaking about from mountain to mountain. The Filipinos, further rejuvenated by the effective movement of the Kalibapi and encouraged by the recent promise of independence by Japan, are eagerly cooperating with the Japanese in crushing remnant bandits. The bandits are now so helpless that they are no obstacle to the pushing of construction.

Peace and order being firmly established, conspicuous achievements are being made in various fields of activities. Bicol is noted for its production of copra and Manila hemp. Prior to the war 60,000 to 70,000 tons of copra were annually exported but since last September a larger quantity than normally has been shipped out and its oil is widely used as a substitute for petroleum and for other purposes. Before the war, abaca (Manila hemp) production in Bicol accounted for a quarter of the entire output in the Philippines. However, the production has fallen by about 20 per cent due to various reasons. Bicol manufactures hempen fiber by hand and it is of superior quality compared with the machine-manufactured product. The low-grade fiber can be used in making rope as well as in manufacturing paper.

Medicinal Usage Discovered

Careful investigations revealed that abaca could also be used for medicinal purposes. The usage of hemp for various purposes being assured, the Mitsui Company established its purchasing agency in Daet, North Camarines State and in Bulan, Sorsogon State, both situated in the southeastern tip of Luzon Island. Among native people abaca fiber is very popular, it being used in place of cotton materials, the fact testifying to the people's enthusiasm for becoming self-sufficient.

The opening of the railway line connecting Manila and Bicol coupled with the founding of many Japanese companies in local districts further encouraged the development of local industries. Legaspi is now a busy industrial center in the south clearly evincing the success of the newly-launched industrial enterprises in that sector. Manila copal yielded by large trees which are abundant in Bicol, Taybas, Palawan and Samar is an indispensable wartime material, being largely used in manufacturing gunpowder, paint, chemical solutions, paper, ink, soap, spices as well as in paints for ships.

In Albay and Sorsogon States the growing of hemp, from which oil for machines can be manufactured, is to be undertaken on a large scale with the arrival of necessary seeds from Japan. Thus, a wide area of fallow land will be utilized. In Salacot, the paper manufacturing industry will be developed by utilizing the barks of shrubs. From peanuts, abundant in Bicol, oil can be manufactured.

Many other industries such as manufacturing soap from coconut oil, tannin from mangroves and fuel from coconuts can be properly developed. Sorsogon and South Camarines are abundant in fish products and seaweeds while Masbate Island engages in live-stock raising.

Given Special Supervision

BERLIN.—Every apprentice in large Berlin factories, plants and business establishments has been provided with a plant sponsor, usually one of the leading employes, who sees to the further training and schooling of his charge as well as his regular attendance of lessons and other expert training.

New Order Body Set

ROME.—Under the auspices of the Italian Ministry for Public Education a "Center For Study and Organization of New Order" has been created in Rome for the purpose of probing vital questions pertaining to the life and extention of the Italian people within the new European policy.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHONAN SALVAGERS PRAISED FOR WORK

Divers Have One of Best Equipment in South and Operate In Malai, Sumatra

Syonan Sinbun

Masters of vessels and sailors who are aware of any sunken craft in and around Shonan Harbor to or along any part of the Malaian coast are asked to get in touch with the authorities at the Maritime Board who are willing to give a good reward to any such informant, declared Akira Nakazawa chief of the Maritime Department in Shonan.

Mr. Nakazawa said that those reporting the location of any such sunken vessels would be suitably rewarded for their trouble as the authorities were keenly interested in the clearance of all such wrecks that have not as yet been located.

Commenting on the Shonan Salvage Association's activities, Mr. Nakazawa said that the Salvage Association was "one of the best-equipped and trained in the Southern Regions today." He added that personnel and equipment had been greatly increased during the last few months and that consequently salvage operations today extended throughout the whole of Malai and Sumatra.

Three further branches of the Salvage Association would soon operate in Sumatra, he said, while further diving equipment together with skilled divers would be sent out from Japan for Malai and Sumatra in future.

Mr. Nakazawa who is leaving Shonan shortly for Nippon will personally select salvaging recruits for the work that is proceeding apace and being expanded so rapidly in this part of the South.

On leaving Shonan, Mr. Nakazawa when asked for the impressions here declared that what impressed him most was the fine spirit shown by local Chinese and Malaian divers which equalled that of Japanese divers. "Working in local waters and under the most trying conditions, these people have acquired the true Japanese spirit of doggedness and perseverance and have never once given up trying," he said. It was this spirit, he added, which had proved so valuable in the past to Japanese deep sea divers who are known the world over for their indomitable courage and heroism.

In this respect, Mr. Nakazawa concluded, local diving talent did not lag very far behind. He agreed that the work of local divers and other skilled technicians connected with actual salvaging operations was of a very high standard and stated that he was justly proud of his men.

Nippon Language Gains Popularity In Cosmopolitan Groups in Malai

Classes Being Held Throughout Length and Breadth Of Peninsula as Inhabitants Seriously Take Up Study of Language

Syonan Sinbun

In no sphere of governmental effort in New Malai has progress been so marked as in education. Convinced as they are that a knowledge of the Japanese language is indispensable for a proper understanding of Japan's holy mission in this war and for extending fuller cooperation to the authorities in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the entire cosmopolitan population of Malai young and old, has seriously taken to the study of Japanese.

In addition to the numerous public schools scattered all over the Peninsula which provide a full course in Japanese language, private Japanese language schools have sprung up everywhere, and local educational circles are of the opinion that at the present rate of progress, at least 25 per cent of Malai's populace will have acquired a good knowledge of the language by the end of the second year of Malai's liberation.

Thousands of students are enthusiastically receiving lessons and, in turn once they have mastered the rudiments, are teaching others, and it is by no means a rare occurrence to see classes being held in private homes, conducted by a member of the family who has mastered the language sufficiently to impart it to the other members.

Throughout the Peninsula, from Kedah to Shonan, Government classes are being conducted, and special allowances given to proficient students to encourage more and more the study of what will one day be Malai's lingua franca.

The study of Japanese language as a compulsory subject in all schools has proved very successful, the minds of the future generation of citizens of Malai being trained from the start to follow the lines of the New Order and discard Western ideas and habits.

It would be no exaggeration to say that in the short space of a year people in all walks of life from the office boy to those much higher up, shopkeepers, taxi drivers, and even the humble rikisha puller have acquired a knowledge of the language and are seriously endeavoring to further this knowledge.

The use of English or Malai as a medium for conducting business and conversations between members of the public and those in charge of city's transport system is rapidly giving way to Japanese which, in turn, is rapidly creating a new spirit of fellowship between the Japanese people, be they civilians or members of the Imperial Forces, and the various races resident in Malai.

In Shonan, classes have been started by the various communities, the enrolment figures in which have been more than gratifying, and constitute clear testimony to the increasing zeal and enthusiasm of the citizens to gain a thorough understanding of things Japanese, and a concrete example of their sincerity.

While the majority of business firms and government offices run their own classes, enthusiasm has gained such a grip on the public that a very large number even attend additional classes in private schools after regular classes are over.

A private school with what is probably the largest number of students on its rolls is the Japanese language school run by Rev. Okamoto, in which over 1,000 pupils, young and old, of all nationalities are earnestly studying the language.

BROTHER OF SULTAN TO STUDY IN JAPAN

Tengku Ya'acob of Selangor Recommended to Military Administrator of Shonan

Syonan Sinbun

KUALA LUMPUR.—Two Malais have been recommended by the Education Department to the military administrator of Shonan, as Selangor's candidates for higher studies in Japan, it was announced. They are Tengku Ya'acob, aged 18, younger brother of the Sultan of Selangor, and Raja Nong Chit bin Raja Isahak, aged 18.

The final selection will be made by the military administrator. The selected candidates will undergo a month's intensive training in Shonan before proceeding to Japan.

Tengku Ya'acob was educated at the Malai College, Kuala Kangsar, and is now attached to the Labor Department, Selangor. Raja Nong Chit, a Klang Malai, is now employed at Shonan.

Governor Takes Post

KUALA LUMPUR. — Lieutenant General X X New Governor of Selangor, arrived at Kuala Lumpur from Penang recently and was welcomed by Government departmental chiefs and representatives at his residence.

Making his first official appearance, the Governor in an address to Government employees at the Selangor Club stated the administration of Government will continue unchanged. He appealed for the full cooperation of all.

"Japan" he said, "has been waging the War of Greater East Asia for almost two years now in order to eradicate Anglo-American influence from the Orient and establish the Co-Prosperity Sphere so that all peoples may live in peace and harmony. Toward that end, therefore, I appeal to all to offer their whole-hearted cooperation."

Government employees, he hoped, will continue their loyal service and be shining examples of good citizenship to the public.

Following the address, Governor Katayama received the Sultan of Selangor and representatives of the Chinese and Indian communities in his office.

Perak Governor Arrives

IPOH.—Pledging himself to do his utmost to mitigate the sufferings and hardships of the people in wartime and promote the welfare of the public, the new Governor of Perak State in his first address to Perak State Government officials and employees at the Town Hall at Ipoh declared that he would exert himself to make everyone in the State have his rightful place as a happy member of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Governor X X, who succeeds Governor Shun Kubota, arrived in Ipoh from Kuala Lumpur and was accorded a warm welcome at the Ipoh Railway Station.

Speaking to the Government staff, he declared he was glad to observe the remarkable progress made in the Province during the past one year. He asked them all to remember that Japan is still waging a war against the Anglo-American imperialist and the people here must be prepared to march bravely forward to attain the fulfillment of the current war.

Kubota Gives Souvenirs

IPOH.—As an expression of his gratitude for the services and cooperation they had rendered during his tenure of office as Governor of Perak, Shun Kubota presented several Government staff members and public with autographed souvenir publications of the progress of Perak in the reconstruction program during the past year.

The presentation was made at an "At Home" given by Mr. Kubota at the Governor's residence.

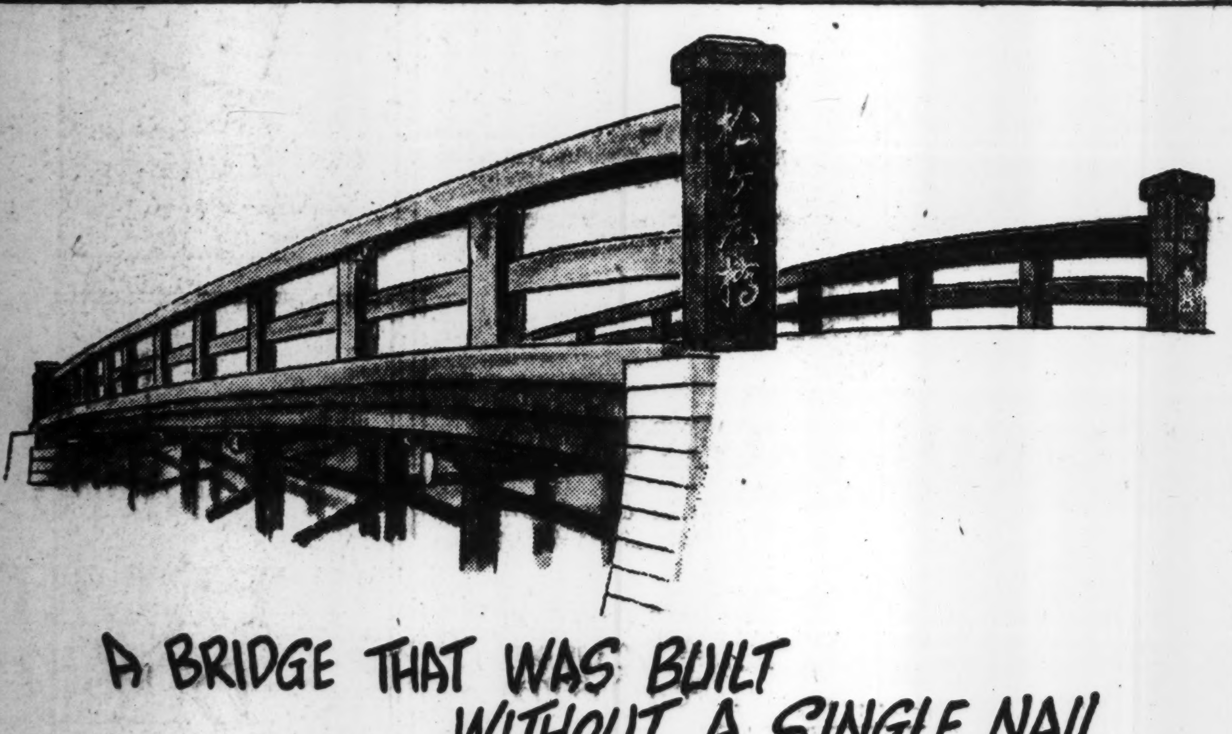
Fought Under Nogi

PENANG.—Reminiscences of his participation in the Russo-Japanese War as a member of General Maresuke Nogi's unit and of the great joy with which they greeted the naval victory of the Battle of Japan Sea were given by Major-General X X, Governor of Penang, when with deep emotion he recalled events which happened 23 years ago, at a luncheon party held at the Navy Club.

The Governor recalled how after the fall of Mukden on March 10, units in Manchuria were awaiting further supplies from the rear and were exercising every economy in food and war munitions. News of the naval victory at Port Arthur gave them great joy.

At the luncheon, at which higher officers of the Navy and Army, Government officials and prominent Japanese and leaders of the local communities were present, a short address was given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy in Penang, who recounted the Battle of Japan Sea 38 year ago which resulted in a smashing victory for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



A BRIDGE THAT WAS BUILT WITHOUT A SINGLE NAIL

Matsugamoto Bashi was completed recently over the Akashi River at Ito-mura, Itoshima-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. It is strong enough to bear the running load of trucks and wagons.

WORLD'S OLDEST MOSQUE IS IN CHINA

It was built by the Emperor Tai-tsung of the Tang Dynasty in 628 A. D. when messengers from Mohammed came from Arabia, sailing in trading ships along the Indian coasts.

SHANGHAI LAUNCHES LEPROSY MOVEMENT

$300,000 Drive Started to Fight Malady Afflicting 1,000,000 Lepers

Shanghai Times

Pointing out that with proper equipment as well as with an efficient technical staff and suitable quarters for a leprosarium, leprosy could be speedily stamped out in China, Yinson Lee, well-known businessman and social worker recently exhorted the Ladies' Auxiliary at the Chinese Mission to Lepers to work harder for the $300,000 leper drive, which was launched on June 1.

In his 17 years of extensive travel in the Philippines, Malai and Southern China, where he observed the various methods employed in anti-leprosy work, Mr. Lee stated "that up-to-date leprosariums, the healthy environments and excellent medical staff in those areas were primarily responsible in not only effecting permanent cure for some of the patients but also in checking the spread of the disease."

"The National Leprosarium's temporary premises at 16 Brenan Road, which at the present accommodate about 100 patients, are far from commodious and adaptable to the great work. The Chinese Mission to Lepers is looking forward with great hopes to the time when the leprosarium can go back to its old and former spacious quarters at Dazang. It is principally for this also that the $300.000 drive was started and it is hoped that spontaneous support to the drive will be received from the public," Mr. Lee stated.

Revealing that there are about half to one million lepers in China, Mr. Lee said that "the fact that most of them are destitute and to obtain a livelihood go about begging, gives rise to the important question of checking this disease. Afflicted with leprosy, these destitutes who beg for a living endanger the lives of other people, as practically everything they touch become contaminated.

While leprosy was first considered incurable, meticulous work by leading dermatologists has revealed that injections of iodized ethyl hydrocarbonate ethylester of chaulmoogra oil are good agents for a cure. Weekly injections expedite recovery and treatment for light cases may last only for a few months. These injections, Mr. Lee stated, are used in the local leprosarium on Brenan Road.

An anti-diphtheria cure called "diphetheria toxoid," which is injected into the patient, is used in the Southern Regions. These injections have had remarkable results in arresting and curing disease. The injection along with shark's liver oil used as dressing for leprous sores hastens cure. The oil, which is very rich in vitamins is 250 times richer than cod liver oil in Vitamin "A."

Paradoxical as it may sound, Mr. Lee stated that "the anti-diphtheria treatment used especially in the Sungei Buloh and Penang leprosariums have been found to be ineffective for use in China. Stating that when he was in Malai and the Philippines, he had informed the doctor of this fact, most of them were surprised and could not understand why the medicine was not adaptable in China.

All sorts of work is given lepers to keep them busy. Most of the leprosariums in the south have clubhouses, schools and other modern facilities. The lepers do their own gardening, plant vegetables, rear chickens, pigs, all of which assist in restoring or building up their body resistance.

The Chinese Mission to Lepers, which is functioning at present, Mr. Lee stated, is doing great work, as apart from rendering a public service the institution is assisting humanity. Until the Chinese Mission to Lepers can boast of an up-to-date leprosarium, there is much work ahead, Mr. Lee concluded.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Headed by Moshio Nakamura, a party of legitimate Kabuki actors, 18 in number, will shortly leave for the fighting lines in Central China to entertain Japanese soldiers there, this being the first tour to be made by the Kabuki players. They are expected to return at the end of August.

An extra performance of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will be given at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo on July 5, 6 and 7. Two plays will make up the program. They are "Blind Brother" by Yuzo Yamamoto, and "Old Comrades" by Hidenobu Kamiizumi.

Opening tomorrow at the Ginza Zensenza theater is a new bill, consisting of two plays, which will be staged by the two dramatic groups, the Gekidan Todo and the Gekidan Ginza. The former will play in "Torahiko Tatsuhiko," a three-act play by Joji Tsubota, and the latter will present "Return to Home from Abroad," a three-act modern drama by Masafusa Ozaki.

Kichiyemon Nakamura, classical Kabuki player, and his co-players, who concluded the June performance at the Meijiza recently, succeeded in collecting a sum of ¥2,862.72 through the box office returns on June 20 when a special program was given to raise fund for warship construction. The contribution was donated to the Navy Ministry last Wednesday.

Yoshiye Fujiwara will head a party of six musicians, including Fumiko Yotsuya, Takako Mikami and Goro Murao, who are scheduled to visit Manchoukuo during the middle of July. Their chief itinerary includes Dairen, Hsinking, Harbin and Mutankiang.

With Kikugoro Onoye in the van, the Kabukiza will open on July 3 with a brilliant performance of Kabuki plays, consisting of "Imoseyama Onna Teikin," "Suo Odoshi," "Tamaya," and "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri."

A series of five different performances by the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka will be given at the Shimbashi Embujo, starting tomorrow. The first program to be presented until July 5 includes three classical dramas; namely, "Kokuseiya Gassen," "Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami," and "Ikiutsushi Asagao Nikki," all familiar with Kabuki-goers.

"Tokaido Hizakurige" (a happy journey on the Tokaido Highway of two Yedo vagabonds), a melodrama by Kinka Kimura, which made a big hit on the local stage several years ago, will be revived at the Meijiza, starting tomorrow. Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa will portray Yajirobei and Kitahachi, the two title roles. The bill also has two other plays.

The Tokyo Gekijo will be occupied by Yaeko Mizutani and her group known as the Geijutsuza. The doors will open tomorrow with a program of two plays and two dances. The feature offering will be a new play called "Mitami Ware" by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, dealing with the events and character of the people behind the guns in wartime.

"Ghost with Legs," a comedy by Makoto Tamura, is the highlight of the July performance of the Yurakuza where all members of the troupe headed by Roppa Furukawa will play from tomorrow. Two additional dramas will be staged.

Make Your Reservation Now!

Enjoy a Cool Summer

at the Finest Spot in Japan

MIKASA HOTEL

KARUIZAWA. Tel. Karuizawa 15

Open from July 1st until the beginning of September.

Bus for Mikasa Hotel leaves Karuizawa Station Every Hour

Only 15 minutes' ride on the Kusatsu Electric Line to Mikasa Station from Karuizawa.

MIKASA HOTEL

Address your inquiries to MIKASA HOTEL Information Office in Meidi-ya Bldg., Kyobashi 2-chome, Tokyo

Tel. 56-6111 to 6117

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

protection of the world from their contagious peril.

Ethnologists' Views

All this may seem to some persons like a jumble of myth and history, but we may remember that there can be nothing really historical without some superhistorical element and that all relative truths which are the only truths vouchsafed to the mortals here below, can only thrive in the background of absolutism, whose other name is faith.

Nor is there scientific evidence totally lacking to prove the extremely antique character of Japanese civilization. Once it had been the pet view of ethnologists that the Yamato race had been the last of the invaders of Japan to replace the Ainu and other pre-existing native races, but it has since been exploded by the new linguistic discovery that whereas the Ainu tongue could be traced home somewhat in regard to its genesis and expansion, Japanese defies all such tracing, which proves that it is a much older tongue than Ainu, and that as "an orphan among the languages" it has developed within the limits of these shores as the language of a people who had inhabited these isles from time of immemorial antiquity. As the ethnic, linguistic and anthropological sciences advance, along with philosophy, which is defined as the art of thinking correctly, we shall know more and more about the mystic ways of our heavenly deities. Meanwhile there is light enough to justify our admiration and glorification of a great deity like Sukuna-Hikona. If further particulars be wanted on the subject, I would refer the reader to Hirata's "Shizu no Iwaya" in five volumes of which he dedicated two to the adoration of Sukuna-Hikona, written in 1810 when he was 34 years old. For one thing, he believes that Yebisu, one of the Seven Lucky Deities, so popular with the people, always coupled with Daikoku, is but another form of Sukuna-Hikona, and that Daikoku, his inseparable companion, is of course Okuninushi himself.

(End)

INDIANS THANK PREMIER

Pass Resolution at Meeting Held In Kobe

A unanimous resolution expressing deep gratitude for the recent declaration by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo regarding India passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League Sunday.

The resolution, which was conveyed to the Prime Minister, emphasizes that the promise of generous help in India's struggle for freedom, coupled with the impending independence of Burma and the Philippines, will reassure the people of India regarding Japan's true intention and will spur them to even a more vigorous fight for the attainment of their goal.

SALON DE BEAUTE

Karuizawa Branch

Open from July 8

Main Street

TOKYO

Tel. 48-4130

24 Zaimokucho, Azabu

(Between ROPPONGI and ZAIMOKUCHO)

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 16
Hyobu Interferes

"Milord. . . ." Hyobu bowed. "Let us go inside. Will your lordship precede me. . . ?"

Hyobu followed his lord into the room nearest the entrance.

Hyobu, have you heard?"

"Yes, milord. From Kimura Johachi."

"And do you still dare to tell me to remain here?"

"There is something I must tell you first, milord."

"I have followed your wishes till this day, but now I will not listen to you."

"I will stop you, milord, even if it cost me my life."

"What?"

"Why did not Irobe and Fukazawa stop you? Even if you kill me I will not let you go."

Danjo-Taihitsu exploded.

"Hyobu!"

"Yes, milord."

"Do you intend to make me the laughing stock of the nation? Do you want to make my name go down to posterity smirched with unfilialness?"

"Forgive me, milord, but it is as you say."

"Are you mad?" Danjo-Taihitsu jerked his hakama away, and the frail body of Hyobu sprawled on the floor. But he did not relax his grip on his lord's garment.

"Let me go! Let me go!" shouted Danjo-Taihitsu, and dragged Hyobu two or three paces forward.

"Retainers! Prepare for battle! If we do not go in time the Ako ronin will escape, and the name of Uesugi will go down in history with an ineradicable stain on it. Come here, and lock this interfering old man inside!"

"Please wait!" Hyobu clung to Taihitsu.

Some of the warriors had rushed to the spot on hearing the shout of their lord, but Hyobu glared at them so fiercely that they dared not lay hands on him.

"Milord! Wait! Have patience! I have something to show you."

"What?"

"The five codes received by the Chisaka family from the great Kenshin himself. Condescend to look only at the first code. It says, Chisaka exists because of Uesugi, and Uesugi exists because of Chisaka: this is the only thing which guards the Uesugi destiny."

" . . . "

"I am not flaunting this out of vanity. From the time of my ancestor Chisaka Kagechika, the Chisakas have acted as direct Counselors to the successive lords of this clan. The great Kenshin himself personally granted my family equal powers, and our judgements carry as much weight as those of the clan lord in emergency. Although you are my lord, I am the older man. However intelligent you may be, milord, I am the more experienced, and am better able to judge things at their proper value."

"Hyobu, you are telling me all this to gain time."

"It is as you say, milord, but you will learn later that it is for the good of the clan."

"How can remaining here be for the good of the clan? The Uesugi clan will lose face, and my name will be dragged in the mud for generations to come. How can this maintain our Bushido? Assuredly the world will laugh."

"Let the world laugh, milord. Bushido is not affected in any way by letting others laugh."

"Silence! You waste time! Let go! Unhand me!"

"You stubborn fool!" Chisaka Hyobu was erect, and his voice had changed. He was like a stern father admonishing his child.

"Have you forgotten that you are lord of a great clan and master of Yonezawa Castle? Which is more important, the fate of your father's family, or the fate of the whole Clan? Which is the greater loss, your father, or all the many samurai of the Uesugi Clan?"

His voice was sharp, fierce. Danjo-Taihitsu involuntarily cringed.

"Sit down." Hyobu indicated the tatami in front of him.

"I understand how you feel," he continued. "I do not blame you. I feel with you so much that my heart feels as though it were wrenched in two. A son ought to feel towards his father as you feel now. But a lord of a clan must consider the welfare of his subjects and retainers first. That is the way of a ruler. However right and natural your personal feelings may be, you lose all right to be called a lord if you give way to them. Your duty towards your father is a small duty. There is a greater duty before you—duty towards the clan. Visualize what will happen if you lead your warriors against the Ako ronin. There will be no ordinary disturbance, and you will incur the displeasure of His Excellency for causing trouble for personal reasons before the front gates of the Shogunate Court. The clan fortune and property will be confiscated, and the Uesugi Clan will come to an end. And all for the sake of a handful of ronin! Is this all right with you, or do you think you can bring back to life the already dead corpse of your father?"

" . . . . . "

"I warned you before that things might come to this, and urged you to resolve to ignore it for the sake of the Clan. It would seem that you did not make any resolve to meet the occasion."

" . . . . . "

"Look at what happened to the retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami because of his short temper. The example should be still fresh in your mind."

" . . . . "

"As I told you many times before, you do not belong to yourself. You belong to the Clan, to its subjects and ministers. From your ancestors you have inherited the duty of guarding the clan fortune and property whatever happens. It is your bounden task now to sacrifice self for the sake of the Clan!"

" . . . . " Danjo-Taihitsu was silent. His eyes were fixed on the floor.

Hyobu gritted his teeth, and forced himself to continue with his harsh admonition. He loved Danjo-Taihitsu like a son.

"If we consider the Ako ronin, Oishi Kuranosuke the leader has his own standpoint and particular duty to perform. The men under him too have their proper paths to pursue as samurai. They consider that by their action they are answering the highest call of Bushido. But it is not Bushido to lead your men against them. If people laugh, let them. Those who laugh can be only ignorant townsmen. Those who know the real meaning of Bushido will not laugh. They will not accuse the Uesugi Clan of cowardice, not you of unfilialness."

"H-hyobu . . . A-all r-right. I understand what you have told me. Your voice is like a reprimand from my ancestors."

Hyobu bowed low. "You honor me too much."

"It was my mistake. I nearly followed the path that Lord Asano took."

"It is cold here, milord. Your health will suffer. Let us go to your bedroom." He took the hand of Danjo-Taihitsu, and led him inside.

Nobody followed them. In his room, Danjo-Taihitsu turned and cast himself upon Hyobu.

"Hyobu . . . H-Hyobu," he sobbed. "Understand me . . ."

"Oh . . . O . . . " Hyobu held him tightly in his arms, and his tears trickled down on to his lordship's back."

"I understand, milord . . . Thank you for being so patient . . . . From today, I too am a sick man."

Sobbing, both of them sat down suddenly, their arms still round each other.

Chapter 17
The Taste of Oranges

Both Kuranosuke and Chuzaemon expected the Uesugi forces to arrive at any moment now.

The signal for retreat was given, and the comrades once more went through the mansion, extinguishing the candles and the embers in the braziers, counting the number of wounded among the enemy, and tending to the injuries of the comrades who had been hurt.

They divided into two groups again, and made their exits through the front and rear gates, bound for the Ekoin Temple.

Yokogawa Kampei, Hara Soemon, Chikamatsu Kanroku and Kanzaki Yogoro were the only men hurt among the comrades, but sixteen of Kira's retainers lay dead behind in the mansion. In addition, more than twenty of them had received greater or lesser injuries, and were groaning in pain in the mansion when the Ako ronin left.

About the hour of the hare (6 a.m.) they emerged into the main thoroughfare leading to Ryogoku. A pale moon still hung motionless in the brightening sky.

Yoshida Chuzaemon and Hara Soemon walked in the rear of the marching comrades. Hara was limping.

"Don't spoil the formation," called out Chuzaemon. "The battle is not over yet."

Suddenly Kanzaki Yogoro ran out of the lines and dashed on ahead. Arriving in front of the Ekoin Temple, he knocked violently at the gates. Then raising his voice, he shouted:

"We are the former retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami. We have just accomplished our revenge, and are returning from Kira's mansion. We wish to be allowed to rest for a short while in your temple grounds. Kindly open the gate!"

Yogoro shouted this announcement several times. At last somebody came to the gate.

"I am extremely sorry, but our Abbot is absent, and we monks cannot let you in on our own responsibility. I am very sorry. . . ."

Yogoro clicked his tongue impatiently, and returned to the comrades, who had taken up positions at the cross-roads in readiness for any attacking force. But hearing that the Ekoin Temple refused to let them in, they retired to a teahouse that was near.

The man who opened the door, wondering why his shop should be favored by such early guests, turned pale when he saw the ronin, and hastily tried to shut the door.

"Here, open this door," said Yasubei, and entering the house, he did his best to pacify the alarmed proprietor.

They gave the shop-keeper some money, and made him place a tub of sake under the eaves.

Each of the ronin armed himself with a cup, and quenched his thirst with cold sake.

The eastern sky was gradually becoming flame-colored. Kira's head had been wrapped in a white shirt, and was tied to a spear.

"I have tasted nothing better," said somebody, gulping down a draught of sake. Even Kuranosuke accepted a cup.

"The taste percolates to my bones," said Junai.

Otaka Gengo and Tomimori Sukeimon called for an inkstone and scribbled something on a piece of paper.

"Let me see." Okuda Magodaiyu peered over Gengo's shoulder, and recited,

Even the stout pines
That top the mountains
Are now broken down
By the heavy snowfall.

"That's a fine poem, worthy of Gengo," said somebody.

Magodaiyu read out Tomimori's poem:

Where dost thou fly
O bird of winter
Into this awful cold
That piercest thy flesh?

"That's an excellent composition," praised Junai.

At that moment, somebody carrying a box of oranges came up to the comrades. He was Jinzaburo, a servant of Chikamatsu Kanroku. Some mochi were also in the box.

Kanroku thanked his man, and divided the oranges and mochi among his comrades.

Golden-colored orange peel lay scattered on the snow. Nobody, looking at the comrades, would have imagined that only a few minutes ago they had been in the midst of fighting. Chikara, Sukeemon, Emoshichi and the younger ones were already laughing and joking.

As the sky grew brighter, the blood stains on the armor and clothing of the comrades stood out more and more clearly.

"Those who have spears will cover the points with cloth," said Kuranosuke.

At the cross-roads a crowd of people had already gathered. They dared not approach near, but from a distance they gazed at the Ako ronin, who could hear the babel of their voices.

"The Uesugi forces are not coming, after all," muttered Chuzaemon.

"Chisaka Hyobu is there," said Kuranosuke.

But the rest were not sure. They still thought that an attacking force might come upon them, either from the Uesugi Mansion or from the direction of Kira's Mansion.

Presently, Horibe Kyujuro, the nephew of old Yahei; Oishi Sanpei, a distant relative of Kuranosuke and Horiuchi Gentazaemon, the fencing master, appeared to offer their congratulations.

These men said that they had seen no attacking force, either from the direction of Sakurada or from Azabu.

The comrades formed ranks again, and marched towards the Sengakuji Temple. The day was the fifteenth, when all the lords visited the Shogun at the Castle, so the comrades avoided crossing the Ryogoku bridge. Instead they walked along the eastern bank of the river. They came to the first crossing.

"Oh," said Chuzaemon.

Forty-six faces looked up, eyes shaded with hands, for straight ahead of them, the morning sun had broken through the clouds, and its bright golden rays were shining brightly on their faces.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

A concert featuring the Kaiyo Brass Band, directed by Terunobu Sakanishi and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Yazaemon Hayakawa, at 6:30 p.m., today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists: Miss Kyo Ishii, piano (program: Chopin's Waltz Op. 34-2; Schubert's Impromptu in E flat major and Liszt's "Concert" Waltz); Madame Nobuko Hara, soprano (program: Strauss' Waltz, "Voice of Spring," with orchestra).

The second "Wunschkonzert" (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes piano solo by Susumu Nagai, (Beethoven's Appasionata; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6), violin and piano by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto and Miss Yasuko Tani, (Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata), 'cello solo by Akira Suzuki, (Bruch's Kol Nidrei Op. 47; Saint-Saens' Cygne; Popper's Hungarian Rhapsody), baritone solo by Takeo Ito, (three numbers from Schubert's "Die Winterreise"; Leoncavallo's Prologue from "I Pagliacci"), soprano solo by Miss Fumiko Fujita (two numbers by R. Strauss; Puccini's aria, from "Manon Lescaut"; Verdi's aria from "Aida"). The piano accompaniments by Shinichi Takada.

The third performance by the Nippon String Quartet, (Zenzo Matsumoto, 1st violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, 2nd violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola; Noritoyo Inouye, 'cello), assisted by Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, Thursday, July 1, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program include Beethoven's quartet in G major, Op. 18-2; Wolf's "Italienische Serenade" (premier performance in Japan); Mozart's Quintet in A major KV. 581.

A vocal recital, commemorating the Nippon-Italy Amity Ties, by Ryunosuke Shimada, tenor, accompanied by Father Don Vincentio Cimatti, at the piano, Friday, July 2, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Italian classics by Paisiello; Cavalli; Martini; Cilea; Tosti; Cimmatti's Suite for Paino with tenor solo, "Hakko Ichiu"; Japanese lyric numbers by Koscak Yamada, Tei Yanada, Kunihiko Hashimoto, Rentaro Taki and Ryunosuke Shimada.

The 32nd Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, under the joint assistances of the Cultural Section of the Italian Embassy and the Nippon-Italy Association, commemorating their friendly relations between Japan and Italy, Saturday, July 3, matinee at 2:30 p.m. and soiree at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The program includes baritone solo by Kakunen Hayashi; soprano solo by Miss Mamiko Sugiura; tenor solo by Ri So-shun and Yukio Miyahashi; soprano solo by Miss Futaba Takayanagi; mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Umeka Kuwabara; quartet by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, Miss Umeka Kuwabara; Ri So-shun and Kakunen Hayashi; another quartet by Miss Mamiko Sugiura; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, Ri So-shun and Kakunen Hayashi. Italian classics, arias and quartet from opera, Japanese lyric numbers will be rendered.

A mandolin recital by Fukusaburo Hoshino, Sunday, July 4, at 6 p.m., at the Shibuya Kokaido, sponsored by the Adachi Mandolin Society. The program includes preludes, "Concert" Fantasy, Berceuse and other numbers by Italian composers.

A grand concert featuring Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Madame Chieko Hara, piano, sponsored by the Bunka Gakuin, Monday, July 5, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The fund to be presented to the navy. The program include soprano solo by Madame Miura, Schubert's Del Wanderer; Alabjew's Die Nachtigall; Lotti's Pur dicesti, bocca bella; Italian, Thailand, German, Spanish melodies; Jappanese lyric numbers; piano solo by Madame Hara, Liszt's Tarantell; Debussy's "Ukiyoe"; Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

A concert sponsored by the Toho Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha, assisted by the Information Bureau and Hodo-bu of the Army Ministry, Thursday, July 8, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes lectures by H. Ima and Y. Ishizaka; Philippine folk songs by Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Tamae Toyoshima, soprano, Miss Chitaka Fujiwara, soprano and Miss Haruko Miyashita, with Toho Eiga Chamber Music Group, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori; three symphony numbers (which passed the music-picture Concours and obtained the honor of admission), Hatsumei Yokota's Symphonic Poem, "Dai-Riso Ohka"; Kunio Kasuga's Fantastic Symphonic Suite, "Neppu" and Bunya Ko's Symphonic Poem, "Seiki-no-Shinwa-ni Yoru Koka." These numbers will be rendered by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada.

Serbs to Work Mines

BELGRADE.—A group of Serbian miners will leave shortly for Germany to study German working methods. Young Serbian farmers have already left for Germany for a similar purpose. The Minister of Economics, in an address to the departing miners, referred to the importance of their mission, emphasizing that they would be trained in Germany to do pioneer work later in the Serbian mining industry.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA.

Tizuko Asano (Soprano): On June 23 at the Nippon Seinen-kan. The program: Pizzetti's "I Pastori" (D'Annunzio); Faure's "Automme" (Silvestre), "Au Bord de l'Eau" (Prudhomme), "Clair de Lune" (Verlaine); Alfano's Three Lyrical Poems, (a) Perche, allo Spuntar del Giorne, (b) Finisci l'ultimo Canto, (c) Giorno per Giorno, (based on the poems of Tagore); Kosaku Yamada's "Spring Songs on the Wings of Zephyr" (Rohu), (a) I'll deck My Green Bed, (b) For You I'll weave Golden Dreams, (c) Light brings Joy and Dance, (d) Praise, Strum, Sing; Hirai's "Collection of Japanese Songs."—(a) Invocation, (b) May, (c) Moon, (based on the poems of Yaso, Kokei and Botyo respectively); and, Duparc's "Chanson Triste" (Lahor) and "L'Invitation au Voyage" (Baudelaire).

The soprano evinced a lovely, lyrical quality of singing voice; not over-powerful, perhaps, but well carrying and refreshingly pure. Unfortunately, she seemed to have been suffering a slight cold; not too serious enough to put-off the recital, but bad enough to handicap her in her singing. All the more, it was admirable that she did give such an excellent rendition to some of the items (Faure's "Autumn" (Silvestre) and Duparcs "Chanson Triste" (Lahor), for instance).

She did bring out some of that fleeting maggot of mood inherent in these Chansons very well indeed, though more modal abandonment and nonchalance for the exultation of mood inflections would have added so much to her specific singing. Both her articulation and pronunciation of French words were unusually distinct and clear.

Her well-sustained legato quality of singing was also a very gratifying trait in her. Tatuo Mizutani at the piano accompanied her more than ably.

Tazuko Dehari (Dance): On June 20 at the Gunjin Kaikan, Tokyo. The program: Five Preludes from Debussy (Danseuse de Delphes, Le vent dans La plaine, Des pas sur La neige, La Fille au cheveux de lin, and La danse de Puck); Scene d'Enfant included Debussy's Valse-papillon and Le petit berger, and Chopin's L'Elfe; Images contained Poulenc's Pastorale, Ravel's Ondine, Debussy's La Serenade interrompue, Chopin's Impromptu, and Paderewski's Gipsy.

Lighting-effect), Mitiko Dehari (Costume).

Those who assisted her in her performance were Koji Taku (piano), K. Anzawa.

Despite her very moorish sounding surname, she is a daughter from the Land of Cherry Blossoms without hesitation. In her predominantly French program, she manifested every sign of much promise and even a certain amount of maturity for her age, which could not be more than just over the domain of "teens."

Revel's Ondine seemed to have given the most impression with her economized movements and her good spacial sense. In many of the other items, too, her movements were unusually light and flexible; her sense of rhythm, though exceptionally good on the whole, was not quite pressin genough still. The coherence between the movements and the music, though there was no marked discrepancy, could not be regarded as ideal, and the pianist did not seem to have assisted her much in this stead. Some of the piano solo numbers (Grando's "Danse espagnole" for instance), interspersed between the dance items, supplied a suitable atmosphere.

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya, Matuzakaya, Mitukosi, Sirokiya, Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Sen-Man-Si Information office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg.; Sentetu Information Office

Rites for Thiebauts.

A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church, 44 Bluff, Yokohama, at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, July 1st, in memory of Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Thiebaut. All personal friends of Thiebauts' family are asked to attend the service and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath.
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE.
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong: Hongkong
French-Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Bangkok.
Burma: Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Toungyi, Tavoy.
Malai: Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa: Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Soerabaja, Soerakarta, Tjirebon.
North Borneo: Boroenei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines: Manila
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed: Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same, which are subject to inspection, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Miscellaneous
GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Situation Wanted
EXPERIENCED lady teacher gives English and French lessons, also Japanese conversation. Apply Box 735, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo
SMALL furnished room in foreign house, convenient location. Board if desired. Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama
SPACIOUS, well lighted offices and godowns, with telephone, in Yamashita-cho. Apply Messrs. Vassanmal Bros. 75 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-1389.

For Rent, Rural
KARUIZAWA. Furnished, good foreign-style house, six rooms. ¥750 for season. Apply Box 736, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo
SMALL or medium-sized foreign or semi-foreign house, furnished or unfurnished, preferably with garden, anywhere in Tokyo. Will pay attractive rent for place in good condition. Apply Box 101, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNFURNISHED house, medium size, foreign style, preferably with small garden, wanted immediately by single foreign diplomat. Reply to Akasaka 48-1018.

YOUNG married couple, foreigners, want a small foreign-style furnished house or rooms. Box 93, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board, Lodging Wanted
ROOM wanted in foreign family by student willing to do any work in exchange, with good knowledge of English and German. Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 128 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy
GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign funiture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4469.

USED phonographs and records—ever bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1608.

Instruction
KARUIZAWA. Instruction for foreign children (9-18) according to plans of European high schools. Small individual groups, also single courses. Summer term: July 1st till September 30th. Ask for details and references. Dr. K. Kindermann, 1 Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo; from June 28th at 1123 Karuizawa, near the Tennis Court.

GERMAN conversational and grammatical lessons given in English and Japanese. Will accept German-English and English-German translation work. Please reply to Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

Translation
TRANSLATIONS, prompt and reliable. English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese, translation work of every kind and purpose undertaken. Box 97, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg. 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1230, 2633, 2683.

MEDICAL
HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2996.

General
TYPEWRITERS
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 73 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-[illegible]. Japanese typewriter. Also accessories 1582. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943

The Fate of Australia

In Australia a few days ago, the Curtin Cabinet managed to stave off collapse by securing the rejection of the bill of non-confidence by a bare majority of one vote. The very fact of its narrow escape, however, goes to testify to the prevalence of intense political uneasiness in Australia. So, although the Curtin Cabinet may be breathing freely at the moment, its position remains none the less precarious, and there is no saying but that another crisis may arise at any moment to seal its fate.

The Opposition based its impeachment of the Government chiefly on the grounds of the failure of the food policy, an abuse of labor power and the inadequacy of economic measures. The Curtin Cabinet may deserve censure for these matters, but there are reasons to believe that the recent development of a strong anti-Government sentiment in Australian politics is not due entirely to blunders in the home administration. A more cogent cause is to be found in the fact that the war situation has lately been going from bad to worse for Australia. This poor state of affairs naturally increases uneasiness among the Australian peoples, and their growing uneasiness easily finds expression in attacks on the Government.

The Imperial Forces now hold a position of strategic superiority in the Southwestern Pacific, and their powerful air units are subjecting the enemy bases in the Solomons and in New Guinea to constant and heavy raids. Port Darwin and other key positions in Australia are also exposed to frequent Japanese bombings. The Australian Government used to pin high hopes on the increased dispatch of American reinforcement, but its hopes are being rudely disappointed, for sea communications between America and Australia are so gravely menaced by the Japanese Forces that the dispatch of large American forces to Australia is out of the question. Anyway, America is forced to detail large bodies of troops for the defense of North Africa and of many important British possessions throughout the world, and, besides, she has never seriously considered the dispatch of many American troops to Australia. If she was profuse in promises of military aid, it was simply because she desired to involve Australia in the war, to utilize that country as a military and supply base, and to force Australian soldiers to all war fronts. As the falsity of the promises of military aid, so airily given by Britain and the United States, dawned on their minds with the progress of the war situation, the resentment of the Australians against these faithless countries grew rapidly. In the Australian Parliament on June 22, Prime Minister Curtin disclosed that his Minister of External Affairs Evatt had had a vehement quarrel with Winston Churchill over Britain's failure to supply Australia adequately with war planes. This fact incidentally illustrates the deep grievances of the Australian people against the United States and Britain for their double-dealing.

As can easily be gathered from newspaper reports as well as from the statements of Australian statesmen, domestic conditions in Australia since its entry into the war have been anything but satisfactory. Serious drawbacks encumbering the development of the munitions industry as well as armament expansion have been subjects for serious discussion in that country. There is a shortage of several important items of war materials, aluminium and copper in particular. Factory equipment is imperfect and the supply of fuel is scarce. To add to the list of deficiencies, the railway transportation facilities are inadequate to meet the enhanced requirements of the munitions industry. Last but not least, there is a disastrous dearth of skilled labor.

To cope with the shortage of materials, the Australian Government has enacted many laws and regulations for the rigorous control of trade and consumption. It also prohibited, as from May, 1940, the export of one hundred items of materials most important for the munitions industry. There are, however, some important materials which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities at home. For instance, in 1939 Australia imported 63 per cent of her total demand for benzine from the Netherlands East Indies and 14 per cent from America. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia put an end to these imports from the Netherlands East Indies, while imports from America have also declined since then. In such circumstances, wartime Australia is suffering disastrously from the shortage of oil.

Again, whereas the problem of transportation is of peculiar importance in wartime, the Australian railways are entirely inadequate to meet wartime requirements. They are, so to speak, the cancer of the national economy. Not only is there a grievous lack of railway connection between the states but the gauges adopted are of no fewer than six different kinds. The representatives of the Imperial Defense Committee very rightly pointed out that this lack of uniformity in railway gauges would not only retard the process of troops mobilization but occasion serious strategic inconveniences in the event of hostile raids on industrial zones. The want of inter-state coordination of action in all matters is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs.

The Opposition censured the Government for an abuse of labor power. In a country of Australia's sparse population, it is, of course, impossible to expect a plentiful supply of labor, and the shortage of labor power—the dearth of skilled labor in particular—is proving so harassing to the Government that it is at a loss to know how to remedy the situation. The shortage of skilled labor is not, however, an issue of recent growth; it actually came up for much debate in Australia soon after its entry into the war. In the Australian Quarterly for July, 1940, there appears an article in which the writer points out that the development of shipbuilding and the manufacture of motors would be impossible unless the other industries refrained from employing more skilled workers. On the occasion of the Cabinet reconstruction in October, 1940, the Labor National Service Department was newly created to supervise the utilization of labor. A special body called the Manpower Committee was set up also. Yet, so far from being brought any nearer solution, this problem is growing even more baffling. In the meantime, many Australian papers and magazines are taking the Government severely to task for its failure to adopt effectual measures for the training of skilled workers. Placed in a crucial dilemma, the Curtin Cabinet finally had recourse to the compulsory use of juvenile labor, thereby laying itself open to the charge of an abuse of labor.

With about 80 percent of her male labor power absorbed in the military service and in the munitions industry, Australia is finding herself destitute of farm labor. Moreover, Australian agriculture has become greatly deteriorated through the loss of its overseas markets on account of the war. And the insecurity of living is whetting the discontent of the farming population with the Government more and more. The money market is also thrown into a state of commotion. During last year, over 2,500 branches of saving banks throughout Australia were compelled to close down, while there was a decrease of over 20 per cent in the number of their head offices. As to taxation, of the estimated national income for the current year amounting to some £1,100,000,000, over 40 per cent or £500,000,000 is to be collected in special war taxes. Further, the heavy influx of laborers into the cities is intensifying the shortage of housing accommodation in urban districts. The above-mentioned facts, combined with the sharp rise in commodity prices and many other unfavorable factors, have reduced Australia to the present plight in which she faces the gravest crisis in her history.

In the first World War, Australia was far removed from the theater of war and was accordingly secure from the enemy's attacks. This enabled her to put her troops at the Allied service or otherwise to play an important part as a supply base. The circumstances surrounding Australia in the present war are entirely different, however. In the current conflict, that country is exposed to Japanese attacks and her own territory is turned into a scene of actual fighting. As her difficulty increases, her domestic unrest necessarily becomes accentuated. It nevertheless seems impossible to expect Australia to throw off the Anglo-American yoke. The probability is rather that this poor and helpless sheep will continue to be driven about by the two wolves until she is forced into an abyss from which there is no exit. It surely is not wide of the mark to say that the fate of those poor Australian soldiers, recruited from their agricultural villages and sent to the front to fight under the harsh orders of British or American officers, only to be killed in the African desert with their bones left bleaching in the sun, is symbolical of the fate which is in store for Australi[illegible]

New Economic Agreement

(From the Peking Chronicle)

A new page in the history of economic relations between Japan and Germany was written on June 8 when the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien concluded an agreement providing details and methods for the settlement of trade accounts between the two countries through the medium of the Yen-Reichsmark basis, a new structure of positive economic cooperation.

Until the outbreak of the current war, the American dollar served as a medium for monetary transactions between the two countries.

According to the provisions of the agreement which became effective immediately, independent Yen-Reichsmark accounts have been established in Berlin by the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank and in Tokyo by the branch of the German Bank respectively for the settlement of accounts relative to economic transactions between Japan and Germany.

In accordance with the spirit of an all-out economic cooperation between the two countries as embodied in the provisions of the Japanese-German economic cooperation agreement signed on January 20, this year, the present agreement provided that the two banks will extend help and support to each other in acquiring currencies which each of the contracting banks may use.

The Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien was established in Berlin in November last year with a capital of 10 million Reichsmarks through the joint financing of 14 leading German banks, including the Deutsche Bank, the Dresden Bank and the Reichskredig Gesellschaft.

The new agreement was signed in Tokyo in the Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at noon in Tokyo in the presence of Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Office, Takeo Haraguchi, Director of the Foreign Fund Bureau, Masamichi Yamagiwa, President of the Banking Bureau, both of the Finance Ministry, Hideshige Kashiwagi, Governor of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Helmut Wohltat, head of the German economic mission, Gustav Rosenbruch, representative of the Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien and Paul Withting, Manager of the Tokyo branch of the Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien.

India's Triumph in Sight

(From The Shanghai Times)

The lesson of India since the historic event of May 10, 1857 when the Indian troops at Meerut rose up in arms against the British, marked the beginning of the crucial Indian struggle against British imperialism, a struggle which promptly attained nation-wide scope and was soon echoed with the nationalistic uprisings in other countries in East Asia in the years immediately following. In the words of Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the Council of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, "Britain's brute force and treachery eventually overcame India's forces of justice and righteousness, and British imperialism got down to a systematic decimation of the Indian nation, politically, economically, culturally and spiritually." In short, India has since been squeezed dry like an orange, and Britain has become the most parasitic nation.

In the light of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement in March last that "Britain is formally opposed to any measure which would be in contradiction to her full sovereignty over her Empire and the territory which she seized during this war," and that "a strong-handed policy may still be applied in India and police measures will suffice to stop the agitation," Indian patriots the world over are provided with a grim picture of the future to which their motherland is fated under British rule. But since the fateful day of December 8, 1941, every hammer blow that Japan has directed at the crumbling edifice of British rule in East Asia has found a resounding echo of appreciation in the hearts of every Indian patriot, for December 8 marked a great turning point in East Asiatic history and in the relations of Asiatic countries and peoples.

Japan has offered a friendly hand to all the Asiatic countries; she has promised the full independence of the Philippines and Burma and in return has asked from them no more than friendly cooperation to develop the rich resources of East Asia for the benefit of Asiatic peoples. Japan's leadership has brought about that important psychological change among the Asiatic peoples which has strengthened the natural propensity of the Asiatic peoples to enter into friendly cooperation with one another on the basis of absolute equality and reciprocity. In the same context the psychological reconstruction of the Asiatic peoples has been possible only after their own awakening. Hitherto imperialistic influences had been at work, the minds of the Asiatic peoples were befogged, their mental perspective distorted, and when their minds were misled, they fell out among themselves, thus facilitating the imperialistic policy of divide et impera.

Indian leaders have now, however, reached a profound understanding of Japan's mission in East Asia. Said Mr. Bose: "In 1857 East Asia was the playground of Western imperialism, today the Greater East Asia Sphere enjoys freedom and mutual prosperity. In 1857 Indians fought single-handed and nearly crushed Britain, in 1943 Indians, with the all-out aid of Japan and the moral support of the entire thinking world, are bound to crush Britain and achieve complete national independence."

It is not without reason that present Japanese successes in the Burma campaign against British forces have given fresh inspiration to the Indian people and an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the Indian nationalist revolution. If in 1857 Indian patriots had fought with faith and conviction and courage, they now fight their battles against the British tyrants with hopes and new inspirations for the hour of final triumph is near at hand.

Chungking's Plight

(From the Shanghai Zaria)

It must be said that in Australia the war policy of Washington and London, which is paying the main attention to Europe, is meeting with the strongest opposition as the Australians have sufficient reasons to assume that the war in the Pacific, where Japan is achieving continuous brilliant successes, is not less important.

However, a still greater dissatisfaction is being caused by the Anglo-Saxon policy in Chungking, the leaders of which feel that their doom is approaching and are not prepared to wait until Britain and the United States will come to their rescue after having fulfilled certain tasks in the West.

On the one hand, the Chungking leaders apparently doubt that the plans of the Anglo-Saxons concerning Europe will ever be realized to any extent, and, on the other, they know very well that their own affairs are so bad that they cannot wait for a long time for the help they have been promised.

The trip of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek to America, which had to attract the attention of the American Government and public to the position of Chungking, has apparently ended in failure, and now the Chungking press is openly criticizing the policy of the Anglo-Saxons.

Very characteristic in this connection is the article of General Yang Che, one of Chungking's military experts, published recently in the paper Sao Tang Pao.

General Yang Che is stressing the great danger threatening Australia and New Zealand on the part of the Japanese Forces, and sadly stating that the capture of Australia and New Zealand would strengthen the position of Japan for many centuries.

These sad admissions of the Chungking strategist are very characteristic for the estimation of the true position of the Anglo-Saxons.

It is not without reasons that in Washington there has been put the question of dealing with the Pacific instead of opening a second front in Europe.

Fruits of Wisdom

"Luck" is a very good word if you put a P before it.—Anon.

* * *

Revenge is the abject pleasure of an abject mind.—Juvenal.

* * *

Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Everything comes if a main will only wait.—Tancred.

* * *

Innocence and ignorance are sisters. But there are noble and vulgar sisters. Vulgar innocence and ignorance are mortal, they have pretty faces, but wholly without expression, and of transient beauty; the noble sisters are immortal, their lofty forms are unchangeable, and their countenances are still radiant with the light of paradise. They dwell in heaven, and visit only the noblest and most severely tried of mankind.—Novalis.

* * *

There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom people in general take to be happy.—Seneca.

* * *

There was a time when the world acted on books; now books act on the world.—Joubert.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Sukuna-Hikona no Mikoto

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

One significant question about the life of Sukuna-Hikona is in regard to the place where he had been during his mysterious absence from the hour he slipped through the fingers of Kami-musubi-no-Kami till he appeared in Izumo province. It is one of the mooted problems which has cost our Shinto scholars no end of study and speculation. Generally they agree that he had been traveling extensively through many countries of the globe—Chosen, China, Malay, Burma, India and other territories beyond.

He was not, of course, the only heavenly deity who had gone abroad. We all know that the valiant Susano-no-Mikoto, the son of Izanagi, and indeed Izanagi-no-Mikoto himself had in their days visited some foreign countries. But Sukuna-Hikona seemed to be the most-widely-traveled deity of all, for his sojourn in Japan was apparently rather brief in comparison with the time he had spent abroad. From this it is deduced that he was the deity who had done so much good for many countries other than Japan. If there was any part of the earth, originally benighted of course, which became at all civilized or advanced in intelligence and arts, that was undoubtedly the work of Sukuna-Hikona.

Such at least was the view of a scholar like Hirata who therefore was of the opinion that there is no reason to shun or despise any foreign learning or culture as it is only part of the original Japanese civilization brought back to the land of its origin. The Chinese ideographs, for instance, had been formed out of the ancient letters of Japan, which were in use among the deities of Takamagahara, and which Sukuna-Hikona had taught among the barbarians abroad. It was the same with Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and other foreign doctrines. Hirata differed from the bigoted Shinto purists so called who despised all things foreign as belonging to the defiled region; he advocated careful examination of every foreign doctrine, even its adoption, provided it is stripped of the sordid accretions it may have gathered from the barbarian soil.

Cradle of Earth

As regards the seeming discrepancy of chronological dates, as between the annals of this country and foreign lands, Hirata explained it away somewhat in the same way in whoch modern Christian apologists of the evolutionary school do in regard to the Mosaic cosmogony of the Old Bible. As one of the "six days" in which heaven and earth and all therein were created, was made up, not of 24 hours, but probably of as many thousand centuries, so the duration of the Age of the Gods from the time of Kami-musubi-no-Kami to that of Okuninushi had probably been millions of years, reaching back to the infancy of the earth.

This planet of ours has been in existence, we are told, for about two thousand million years while human beings recognizable as human have lived for about one million years and will probably continue to exist for another million years or more unless they extirpate themselves by over-much civilization. If such figures be true, as they surely are in the light of modern science, then there is every reason to believe that Sukuna-Hikona had existed hundreds of thousands of years before any other part of this globe had possessed a modicum of civilization. From Jehovah, the Jewish God, down through his so-called messiahs—Abraham, Issac and Jacob—to the Greek gods and Roman deities, let alone the Egyptian Isis and Osiris, all must have been Sukuna-Hikona's agents or the creatures of his agents. Nippon therefore was the original fountain of the great stream of world's enlightenment and righteousness, and was bound to reach some day the heights of universal dominion!

Visits Other Countries

There is also a difference of opinion as to the exact meaning of "Tokoyo-no-kuni (eternal land) whither all the deities finally repaired never to return, and which is generally believed to be the land of death. But some scholars think it refers to a specific region in Japan or on the continent. It is possible to construe from one interpretation that Sukuna-Hikona, after having "consolidated" Japan, had gone to other countries to give their inhabitants the benefit of his "miraculous" cure also.

But even he could not have visited every corner of the earth, especially as his mode of locomotion was slow. In the so-called garden of Eden, as Hirata thought, if Sukuna-Hikona had only visited it in time, Adam and Eve might have been saved from the machinations of the serpent, but, as it was, they fell to Hau-mushi no Wazawai, committing the original sin and causing so much trouble to their posterity. If Hirata was alive today, he would have affirmed it an undoubted fact that North America was another of the luckless regions which Sukuna-Hikona has omitted from his itinerary of mercy, it being so full of obnoxious mushi from which the rest of the world stands in chronic danger of contamination. If so, the present Greater East Asia War may be described as a sacred campaign waged for the purification of our enemy land as well as for the

(Continued on Page 4)

LOPSIDED ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN PHILIPPINES STRAIGHTENED UP

Japanese Administration Makes Sweeping Reorganization of Islands' Industrial and Agricultural Set-Up

(From the Toa)

Part III

Side by side with the restoration of peace and order, the rebuilding of traffic, the adjustment of finance and money, the Philippines' industry also emerged from chaos and set its gigantic step forward toward a new era. Momentum was gained in industrial rehabilitation after the reduction of Bataan and Corregidor.

The immediate object of industrial rehabilitation is the tapping of vital war resources in line with our Materials Mobilization Program. The ultimate object, of course, is to break up the liberalistic American-controlled economy, to set up a self-sufficiency structure and, finally, to contribute toward the co-prosperity economy of Greater East Asia.

Agricultural Resources: Rice, copra, sugar, hemp, tobacco, Indian corn and coco-nut oil are the principal agricultural resources in the archipelago.

In the prewar days, nearly 76 per cent of these commodities were exported in raw and half-finished states to the United States, who in return supplied cotton textiles, iron ores, ironware, meat, matches, soap, dairy products, paper, wheat flour, automobile gasoline, etc., to the extent of 68 per cent of the Philippines' total imports.

Bad Policy

The Philippines' prewar economy literally rested on the United States, so much so, in fact, that in September, 1940 the director of the Bureau of Finance had to make the following plea on behalf of his government to the United States: "It is utterly impossible for us to regulate American-Philippine economic relations in time for our independence in 1946. We request a grace period of 10 years after the independence."

Having been cut off from dependence on the United States by the War of Greater East Asia, Philippine industry and economy faced an unprecedented crisis. Economic and industrial reorganization was taken up as a vital issue on the successful settlement of which hinged the future of the Philippines. The proposed reorganization is aimed, of course, at the disposal of surplus agricultural products, the setting up of self-sufficiency and contribution toward the co-prosperous economy of Greater East Asia.

The Military Administration authorities addressed themselves with vim and vigor to this stupendous task, and tangible results have been achieved in all branches.

The first measure taken for the economic and industrial shift was the establishment, last summer, of a five-year program for increased production of cotton through adjustment in the sugar industry. The program may be summarized as follows:

Sugar Industry

Sugar Industry:

1. No large overseas demand for refined sugar can be hoped for in the prevailing situation. Therefore, the sugar industry shall be maintained on a scale sufficient to insure self-sufficiency within the islands.

2. The surplus capacity will be transferred to the manufacture of buthanol, alcohol and other liquid fuels insofar as it is possible to utilize the idle sugar equipment so that it shall continue in operation and be returned to the sugar industry when the necessity arises.

3. In view of their ideal suitability for cotton gowing, the existing sugar plantations shall be converted into cotton plantations. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a good market for cotton.

4. The above program shall be carried out on a five-year basis (1942-1946). Each producer of sugar and alcohol shall operate within a production quota assigned to him annually, while each sugar-cane planter shall confine himself to the plantation acreage designated for him annually.

Cotton Growing: The program aims at the following production figures:

Year	Acreage (Hectares)	Production (Piculs)
1942	12,000	37,000
1943	36,000	126,000
1944	120,000	405,000
1945	216,000	726,000
1946	455,000	1,510,000

Admittedly, the program did not progress exactly according to schedule, but the results obtained in the first year (1942) were marvellous. An average yield of 1.5 piculs per chobu (2,4507 acres) is considered a certainty. In some cases, a record yield of four piculs per chobu has been noted. The estimate of the first 1942 cotton crop announced by the Military Administration on January 13, 1943 reads: "The estimate of the first cotton crop in Luzon for 1942 is 2,647,168 kilograms of cotton bolls equalling 14,706 piculs of ginned cotton. Plantation acreage: 9,368 chobu. Average yield: 1.5 piculs per chobu."

Sacrificed on the altar of America's food policy, cotton growing in the Philippines was hindered from its natural and very potential growth. Now, it is one of the major converted industries and much is expected of its future as the pillar of fibrous goods resources in Greater East Asia.

Similar programs have been introduced for increased production of hemp and jute. Details of the programs follow:

Hemp: The opening up of a cultivation arreage of 15,000 chobu and an increase of 18,000 kilograms in production will be the goal of the first-five year plan. Davao, Kotabato and Magsan provinces have been selected as the plantation areas, in view of their suitability for the purpose and of the surrounding economic conditions. Inasmuch as the Philippines offers possibilities of a considerable expansion in hemp plantation acreage in the future, a second program will be evolved well before the end of the first plan.

Jute Industry

Jute: Under a five-year program (1942-1946), the opening up of a plantation acreage of 4,000 chobu and an output of 6,000 tons will be attempted. Davao, Kotabato and Magsan provinces have been selected as the plantation areas, in view of their suitability. A second program will also be formulated well in advance of the completion of the first plan with a view to augmenting resources in this commodity.

It is superfluous to say that Manila hemp is world-famous. Neither need it be repeated that over 56 per cent of the total output in the islands in the pre-war days was turned out in Davao by Japanese. The prewar production was about 170,000 tons, which was exported in almost equal quantities to Japan, America and Europe. It is estimated that the demand in Greater East Asia will reach about 70 per cent of the production.

A five-year program covering 1943-1947 has been inaugurated for an increased production of castor oil. Scheduled to be put in effect in August, the plantation season, the program aims at the development of a cultivation area of 15,000 hectares and an output of 22,500 tons. Luzon, Negris, Panay and Mindanao have been designated as the producing areas.

Before the War, the Philippine's coco-nut industry ranked second in the world, next only to the East Indies, with its output reaching 34 per cent of the total world production. The exports of copra, coco-nut oil, "dessicated coco-nut" and copra-meat made up 25 per cent of the aggregate exports from the Philippines and were a source of livelihood to 4,000,000 people. This will give an idea of the magnitude of the industry.

New Uses Found

As a measure to cope with the shrinkage in the export demand for these commodities, a considerable portion of the output was used as a substitute for heavy oil, cooking oil and fuel oil and also for soap manufacturing, the balance filling the needs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time, part of the area under cultivation was converted into cotton plantations. Now that the demand in the Co-Prosperity Orbit is on the rise, however, an enhanced production is sought.

The pre-war yearly crop of rice, the staple food of the Filipinos, was 1,400,000 tons, which was ten per cent too small to fill the demand. The shortage was covered by imports from Thailand and French Indo-China. Owing to the ravages of war, the 1942 crop fell below normal. To meet the situation, the Philippine National Rice Company was placed under military control so as to unify acquisition and distribution and to regulate consumption. At the same time, the military laid in supplies from Saigon. Thanks to these measures, the food problem was solved far ahead of expectations.

Meanwhile, a vigorous drive for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is on. The primitive farming methods have been remodelled after Japanese style, with improvements introduced in irrigation systems. The success in the transplanting of Taiwan rice has proved the possibility of raising two or even three crops per year. At present, there is a single rice crop per year. Already, with the 1943 rice crop up 10 per cent and with potato and corn production higher, there are definite prospects of self-sufficiency.

(To Be Concluded)

Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

No. 15,898 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Tokyo Metropolis Due Tomorrow; Great Changes Seen in 55 Years

Tokyo will bid farewell to its city form of government and emerge in its new garb as a metropolis from tomorrow. A brief summary follows of the remarkable expansion of Japan's capital in the 55 years of its existence as a municipality, a growth so phenomenal that the city budget has swelled to 130 times that of the days when it was first incorporated as a city.

The first mayor of Tokyo was Hideo Matsuda, selected from among the members of the City Council, who assumed his office on October 1, 1898. Then down the list with such names as Yukio Ozaki, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Baron Yoshito Okuda, Count Shinpei Goto, Hidejiro Nagata, Zenjiro Horikiri, Torataro Ushizuka and others, the present Mayor Kishimoto makes the 19th.

When the city system was first adopted for Tokyo on May 1, 1889 16 wards were included in the city with a total area of 4.67 square ri. Since 1891, many subsequent expansions were seen. In 1920, Shinjuku and Yotsuya districts were included within the city limits, and biggest expansion occured in 1932 when 82 neighboring towns and villages were incorporated into the Tokyo municipality. Still further inclusion of Chitose, and Kinuta in Kitatama-gun, spread out the city over an enormous area of over 570 square kilometers.

The city population in its early days, in 1889, numbered 1,370,000 with 300,000 households. In 1922, a year before the Great Earthquake, the number of households had increased to 641,200 and the population to 2,470,000. Then, with the extension of the city boundaries in 1933 the population jumped to an enormous figure of 5,324,000.

The city budget in 1898 was set at ¥370,000. Compared to the total expenditure of ¥434,820,000 for the year 1943, the city budget has bulged to 30 times the initial one.

Elementary schools were existent since the first part of the Meiji Era, however, in light of the importance of education for very young children, kindergartens, beginning with the first one in 1881, were gradually established. The present number of kindergartens under city supervision totals 51. The city-established schools at present number 52 including seven middle schools, four girls' schools, 10 commercial schools for boys, three commercial schools for girls, 11 technical schools, six girls' vocational schools, and one agricultural school.

Starting with the opening of the city library at Hibiya Park in November 1908, there are now 28 city libraries in Tokyo.

In June 1882, the first horse tramway ran between Shinbashi and Nihonbashi, and later with the electrification of the line, street cars were first operated between Shinagawa and Shinbashi. During the mayorship of Yukio Ozaki, the electric light company was purchased by the city in 1911 at a very small price of ¥64,500,000 and the City Electric Department came into existence. The mileage for the street car lines at that time was 119 miles and number of people accommodated 560,000 daily.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 30
MAINICHI—Willkie the Fool
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Avenge U.S. Insult

Willkie the Fool

MAINICHI—We have once touched on "One World," a book written by Wendell Willkie who in the last Presidential election in the United States suffered miserable defeat as a Republican candidate. But, on reading a summary of the book as reported by Domei, we feel the necessity of adding a few more words in way of comment.

This book was written with a view to showing that whereas what is the most important in war is to clarify war aims, America and Britain thus far have been able only to publish such trite stuff as the Atlantic Charter, which will not enable the two nations to win such a major war. The general tenor of the book, such as it is, might well be approved, but this much requires no particular introduction—everybody knows such things too well.

However, the question is why America and Britain have not been able thus far to take such a self-evident step—clarification of their war aims. Willkie is a man well known for being in "the upper gallery," so to speak, of the United States theater of politics. If Willkie ever thought that Anglo-American war aims are of such a kind as can be published as they actually are, no greater fool could we ever perhaps find. Even Willkie probably has heard already about the "behind the scene stories" of the United States interventions in Latin American nations since her declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, her advocacy of the Open Door in China, her participation in the last World War and her acts of intervention in affairs of various nations after the same war. America's present war is an extension of this policy. And yet, Willkie says he wants to have America and Britain declare to the world their joint designs to dominate the world. Certainly, he is quite a personality.

Willkie is an amateur in diplomatic questions and as he does not know even the truth of actual conditions in his own country, he is not expected to know the true state of affairs existing in the British Empire. But he ought to make a little study of the British Empire, based on the material of such acts of Britain at war which he would consider as unexpected or dissatisfying. To grasp the true character of British diplomacy, one needs only to make a study of India and Egypt—that will be sufficient.

Willkie, during his trip to visit 13 countries toward the close of last year, had not opportunity, as he states, to visit India, which he says does not qualify him to speak on that country. But the actual conditions as are existing in India are common knowledge, and to know the conditions one does not necessarily require to make a personal trip.

Britain's war aim is the maintenance of the British Empire, particularly of India. To attain the aim, Britain ignores such matters as humanity, pledges or prestige. Brazen-faced as she is, Britain cannot be expected to publicly proclaim such a war aim.

If America and Britain had such war aims as would be readily approved by mankind and honestly make them public, the current Great War would be brought to a close immediately on the same day the war aims are announced. Nay, if America and Britain had really been so well disposed, there would not have occurred such a Great War.

Avenge U.S. Insult

TOKYO SHIMBUN—July 1, 1924 is the day when the United States put into effect the anti-Japanese Immigration Act, and is therefore an unforgettable day. The Japan-America intercourse of 70 years was an unbroken history of anti-Japanese oppression on the part of America. Especially, the anti-Japanese immigration measure was the greatest insult. At that time this American act angered the whole Japanese nation.

Under the War of Greater East Asia the counter-offensive of the United States against Japan has become more and more intensified, with the war situation rushing into a fierce decisive-war stage hour by hour. When we reflect upon the national disgrace inflicted upon Japan in 1924, we once again find ourselves burning with indignation and feel our hostile feelings rising.

Since the national founding of the United States, it has continued the Indian oppression, the lynching of negroes and other oppressive measures against the colored race. This

(Continned on Page 2)

JOHANNESBURG INDIANS VOTE FOR SPLIT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—At an urgent meeting held yesterday, Indian residents at Johannesburg, South Africa, passed a resoluton demanding severance of relations between India and the Union of South Africa, and also immediate withdrawal of the Indian High Commissioner stationed in the Union of South Africa, by a 49 to 13 vote, it is reported from Johannesburg. The Indian residents decided on this demand because the Parliament of the Union of South Africa restricted the rights of Indian residents in disregard of the Cape Town Agreement concluded in 1940 between Mahatma Gandhi and Premier Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa.

IN GALLANT ARRAY, the fighting troops of Thailand marched past the Constitution Memorial Tower at Bangkok on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Revolution. Shown above is Premier Field Marshal Songkhram and his staff at the review.

Thai Premier Thanks Tojo and Aoki For Messages Hailing Day of Revolt

In reply to congratulatory telegraphic messages sent by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki on the occasion of the Revolution Anniversary of Thailand on June 24, Thai Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram dispatched telegraphic messages of thanks.

"I greatly appreciate your message of congratulation dispatched me on the occasion of the important National Holiday of Thailand," reads his message to Prime Minister Tojo, "and hereby express my gratitude on behalf of our people for your message full of sincere friendship toward Thailand."

In celebrating the National Holiday, the Thai Premier stated, all Thailand, linked with the Japanese people by a bond of comradeship recall with gratitude the inspiring war results achieved in the Greater East Asia War by officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy.

In his radio speech made over a nationwide hookup on June 24, Premier Songkhram said he delivered the gist of Prime Minister Tojo's recent Diet speech in order to remind the Thai people again of Japan's unchanging friendship toward Thailand.

"I take this opportunity," stated Premier Songkhram, "to pray that your country's efforts in the interest of Asiatic people, particularly Buddhists, will please the Gods and Buddha."

In concluding his message, Premier Songkhram prayed for the continued prosperity of Prime Minister Tojo and the people of Japan.

LAUREL VOICES GRIM RESOLVE

Will Do His Utmost In Organizing New Government for P.I.

"I will do my utmost to realize the successful organization of a new Philippines Government reflecting the will of the masses," declared Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of Interior and recently appointed Chairman of the Philippines Indepedence Preparatory Committee in his statement issued yesterday.

Commissioner Laurel was wounded in an assassination attempt which occurred on June 5, and is now receiving treatment at a hospital in Manila.

His statement, in which he expresses his grim resolution for the future, is reported by the Manichi as follows:

"Soon after the Japanese Forces entered Manila, I knew that they had come to free the Philippines from the yoke of American influence, not to rule the islands, and I have since offered wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese.

"Prime Minister of Japan General Hideki Tojo declared that the 'Philippines will be granted independence within the current year.' His epochal declaration was followed soon after by realistic action as is seen in the approval of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Area regarding establishment of the Independence Preparatory Committee.

"Thus, in order to organize a new Philippines Government reflecting

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Election Deferred

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 29.—The Executie Committee of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union decided to postpone the election of its members for one year until December 1944, according to a Moscow broadcast.

U-BOATS SMASH BRITISH CRUISER

Many Other Warships Torpedoed as Convoy In Mediterranean Hit

Mainichi

BERLIN, June 29.—German submarines sank a British cruiser of the Frobisher class, 9,860 tons and successfully torpedoed several other warships and vessels yesterday, when they attacked an anti-Axis convoy in the West Mediterranean, the German High Command announced today.

Fleet Leaves Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—One British aircraft carrier, two battleships and six destroyers left Gibraltar yesterday afternoon, for an unknown destination, according to a Berlin broadcast.

It is also reported by a Paris broadcast that a group of anti-Axis transports loaded with troops and supplies arrived at various North African ports during the last few days. It seems that Bizerta, Tunisia, has become the transportation base of the anti-Axis forces.

Italian Navy Active
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, June 28.—Part of the British fleet at Gibraltar cleared for a certain destination this afternoon for "training purposes," according to a Transocean dispatch from Spain. This fleet included one aircraft carrier, two capital ships, and six destroyers. The training reportedly will be conducted in the waters east of Gibraltar.

Meanwhile, a Havas dispatch from Berne, quoting a report from London, states that an Italian fleet left its base today, "its object being to engage in a large-scale campaigning." This report is not verified by the Italian side as yet.

AXIS AIRPLANES RAID LENINGRAD; BIG CLASH SEEN

Soviets Offer Stiff Resistance Despite Heavy Loss Inflicted

Domei

MOSCOW, June 29.—Fierce air battles are now being fought over the neighborhood of Leningrad between the Soviet and German air forces day and night, particularly because of the moonlight, according to reports received from the firing line.

For 24 hours constantly, German bomber plane units raided military equipment in Leningrad and Soviet fighter planes were exhausted, it is also reported.

The Red Star reported the air battles in the Leningrad region in today's issue as follows:

"During the past 25 days, the German air force constantly attacked villages and Soviet supply routes in the neighborhood of Leningrad and our side suffered considerable damage."

Reich Raids Pantelleria
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, June 29.—German high-speed bomber units appeared over Pantelleria Island on the night of June 27 and rained large bombs on harbor facilities and enemy naval craft at anchor off the island, German air authorities announced today, adding that one German plane has not returned to the base as yet.

It was also revealed that formations of R.A.F. planes attacked Koeln last night, blindly bombing residential quarters, cultural establishments and other public buildings. Enemy planes inflicted considerable damage to these non-military targets, but they suffered

(Continued on Page 2)

CATHEDRAL AT KOELN HIT BY R.A.F. BLIND BOMBING

Famous Pipe Organ, Municipal Hall Hit

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—In the reckless bombing last night on Koeln by the British air force, the famous cathedral which is reputed to be a masterpiece of the Middle Age culture, was seriously damaged. The world famous pipe organ and many statues and paintings in the edifice were also damaged. The Municipal Hall built in the 15th century and other historic buildings were totally destroyed.

The great cathedral at Koeln was a representative Gothic structure, which had been completed in 1880, construction having been started in 1248.

Urges Ruthless Raids
Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 28.—Dr. Cyril Garbet, Archbishop of York, writing in the paper of his district according to the Daily Mail pointed out that, whoever asked for a cessation of the Anglo-American air attacks on the German cities, were favoring a policy contrary to the British interests.

He stated that he had received letters from various districts asking him to protest in the name of Christ against the air attacks on German and Italian cities.

The war, he declared however, was always something terrible and this also applied to the bombing attacks.

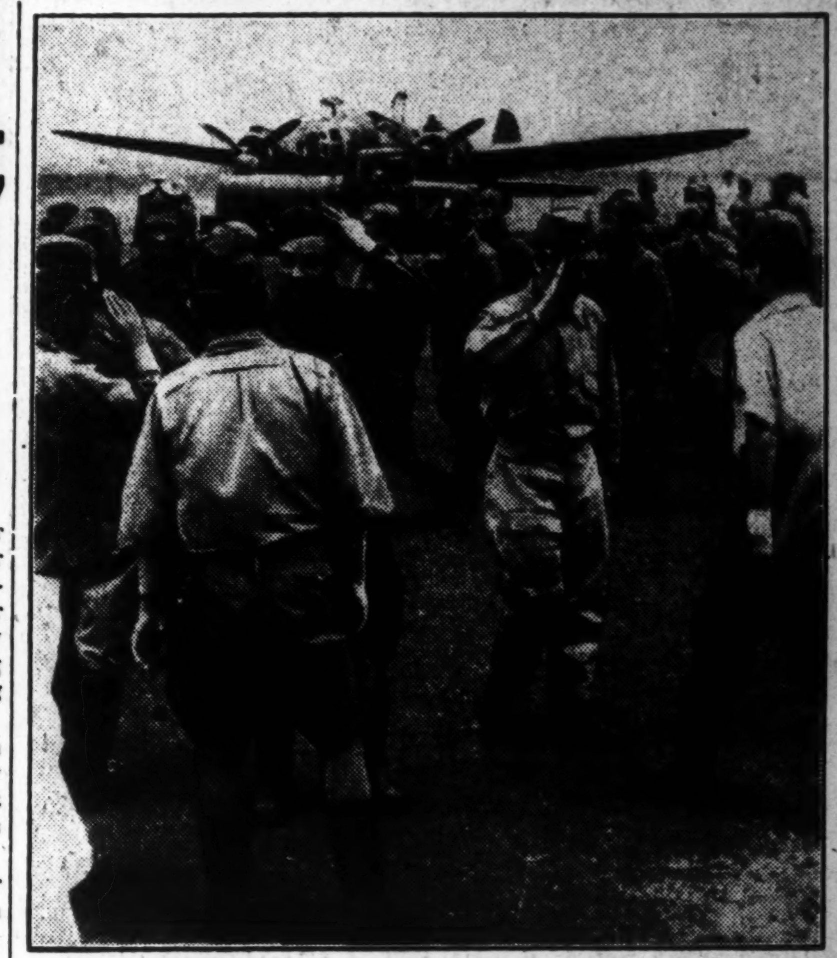
"In life, it had been frequently difficult to make a clear choice between justice and injustice," he said. Therefore, the lesser evil had to be chosen. In my opinion, this was the bombardment of "war-loving" Germany.

"Dr. Garbet finally emphasized that the British must use their air force for these attacks in order to end the war as quickly as possible.

Parliament Dissolved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—At the request of Premier John Curtin, Governor-General Alexander G. Arkwright of Australia has ordered the dissolution of the Parliament on June 24, because of the anti-Government attitude of the Opposition. The coming election is to be held on August 21, the Australian Government announced today, according to reports from Canberra.



SMILING SALUTES greeted the air warriors of the Imperial Army at a certain base in the Southwest Pacific as they victoriously returned from the recent raid on Port Darwin. (Passed by War Ministry)

War Too Much for Yankee Sailors; Nervous Trouble Proves Epidemic

Too Vigorous Training Affects Recruits—U.S. Facing School Teacher Shortage—Poor Physique of Youths Adds to Worry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—The report of the American Association of Psychopathology treating the question of the increasing prevalence of nervous breakdown among the men of the American forces, both in the army and navy, was published in the Washington Post today, according to Washington dispatches received here. The substance of the Association's report ran:

"The number of drafted men dismissed from military service on account of illness or other reasons amount to a considerable figure since the beginning of the war. Of this, 20 per cent is suffering from serious nervous breakdown. The United States navy, known for the rigidity and strenuousness of training, selects men of first rate nervous stamina, but by the end of several months of rigorous training there are a large number of psychopathic cases. **Furthermore, the number of nervous patients increase with the dispatch of the navy men to the front line of battle.** Men who are sent home for treatment will never recover to be fit for further military service."

Schools Not Reopening

Several thousand schools in the United States will not be able to reopen after the coming summer vacation because of the extreme shortage of teachers, according to reports from Washington.

School teachers, both male and female, are fast leaving the educational field to enter the war industries where they can obtain much higher pay. School teachers' salaries are usually lower than the wages of unskilled workers. Particularly, schools in rural districts have been affected by the shortage.

Manl Physically Unfit

Since the lowering of the conscription age from 20 to 18 years in America, youths from 18 to 19 years are being drafted in ever increasing numbers, according to another Domei report. In this connection, a recent statement of the head of the Medical Affairs Department of the Draft Bureau discloses that two-thirds of the youths were pronounced unfit for military service as the result of physical examinations, according to New York dispatches reaching here today. The gist of the report reads as follows:

"The general conception had been that youths of 18 to 19 years would be in best physical condition, but the examinations have revealed that they are physically very weak. Of the 1,000,000 youths examined of this age, 290,000 were exempted from military service on account of physical incapacity.

"The greatest defect was poor eyesight, which comprised 4.5 per cent of the total. The other outstanding reasons for exemption were mental defect 2.8 per cent, defects in muscular or bony structure 2.3 per cent, heart trouble 2.0 per cent, and insufficient education 1.9 per cent.

"The selective policy was followed just subsequent to the adoption of the draft law, and at that time, of

(Continued on Pafe 2)

139,000 U.S. COAL MINERS STILL OUT DESPITE ORDER

Ickes Plans State Control for Mines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—Despite the order issued by Chairman John Lewis to return to work, coal mine strikers in Pennsylvania have not yet resumed work. It is reported that 139,000 miners are still on strike today.

At the Highland Park war industry plant of the Chrysler Motor Company, about 60 per cent of the workers walked out yesterday in protest against the passage of the strike suppression law, but returned to work today, according to reports from Detroit.

To prevent new coal mine strikes, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes has decided to establish an organ for the Government control of mines and has appointed Carl Newton, President of the Chesapeake Railway Company, as Federal Mine Administrator, to undertake the administration of coal mines during the period of Government control.

Coal miners who are still on strike number 156,000 in the coal fields in the Eastern States of the United States, it is also reported.

10,000 ENEMY TROOPS ROUTED IN CHAOSIEN

Mop-Up Being Pushed Near Kityang City

Mainichi

SWATOW, June 28.—With the object of annihilating some 10,000 Chungking troops belonging to the 20th Division, and 1st and 10th Death-Defying Columns, in the Chaosien section, which had been in a state of utter confusion with the participation in the peace camp of two hundred and scores of their comrades under Commander Chen Kuang-hui of the 20th Independent Brigade, crack units of the Imperial Army started operations at dawn on June 15, and, battering at the harrassed enemy for more than 10 days with the support of air units, dealt an annihilating blow to the enemy.

Japanese Forces, having advanced to a line about 15 kilometers east of the city of Kityang, are now engaged in mopping up the remainder of the enemy.

The war results clarified up to date include 936 enemy bodies left on battlefields, 45 war prisoners, three heavy machine-guns, 15 light machine-guns, 194 rifles, nine bomb-throwers, 836 hand grenades, 79,000 rifle bullets and quantities of other arms captured. Meanwhile, the Japanese side suffered a very slight loss.

ARMY'S AIR RAID ON PORT DARWIN BLOW TO ENEMY

Attack Unprecedented In Fury, Effectiveness, Says Air Unit Chief

The smashing attack made on Port Darwin on June 20 by crack Japanese Army Air Units was unprecedented in ferocity and effectiveness, fully manifesting the essence of the Japanese fighting spirit. The daring low-altitude bombing strategy and superb marksmanship of machine-gun fire reduced the Australian defenders to abject terror which was proved by the fact that no enemy planes rose to challenge the Japanese fliers during the attack that followed.

Captain Wataru Komazawa, Commander of the first surprise attack unit, in describing the highlights of the attack to a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at a certain base in the Southwestern Pacific said:

Resolved to Die

"At a time when radio sound locators have been perfected, it is impossible for planes to make surprise attacks. Of course, we never thought of returning alive. The sky over our air base was cloudy, but the Japanese air heroes, burning with the spirit of smashing the enemy, flew straight toward Australia on their historic mission.

"Melville Island was sighted far in the distance, and our planes quickly entered fighting formation. From this time on, all that caught our eyes was the green sea, and shoals of fish. When we approached the sky over Melville Island, one of our pilots cried out, 'there is a crocodile!' As I looked down, I saw several crocodiles, taken aback by the roar of our planes, fleeing toward the sea from the estuary.

"At last, we reached Port Darwin, and some of our bombers and fighter

(Continued on Page 2)

TAJIRI AND CHEN PLANNING TO HASTEN RETROCESSION

Will Hold Conference As Formal Signing Near

With the formal signing of the Sino-Japanese Agreement regarding the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement drawing near, Japanese Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri and Mayor Cheng Kung-pao of the Shanghai Special Municipality will shortly launch negotiations to shorten the preparatory interval, according to a dispatch to the Asahi.

The talks are understood to center around the following items:

1—Abolition of land regulations.

2—Dissolution of various treaties with the United States and Britain.

3—Special treatment of personal rights.

4—Improvement of the Municipal Police Office and fundamental adjustment of its structure.

5—Administrative operation of sectional Government offices to be established under the supervision of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

6—Problem of law courts and transfer of taxation power.

Of the above issues, speedy disposal of such problems as matters related with the police in the areas of sectional Government Offices and the setting up of a substitute organ for the hitherto existing Municipal Council are expected, in order not to obviate even a moment's suspension in the operation of the municipal administration.

Shiratori Leaves Rule Aid Body

Toshio Shiratori recently submitted to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association his wish to leave the Association which was yesterday accepted by the General Affairs Council. Mr. Shiratori is the fifth member to have left the Association.

Port Darwin Base Heavily Damaged

Mainichi

LISBON, June 29.—The anti-Axis Army Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific yesterday announced that in an attack on Port Darwin yesterday, Japanese air units caused damages to military facilities on the ground and additionally smashed an undisclosed number of Spitfires, it is reported from Melbourne.

ASIAN STUDENTS ARRIVE IN TOKYO

50 From Burma, Java, Malai and Sumatra To Pursue Study

The vanguard of over 110 selected students who will carry on studies in Japan, comprising 50 students from Burma, Java, Malai and Sumatra arrived in Tokyo this morning.

The students have been dispatched under arrangements of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, with the support of the Army, Navy and Education Ministries, Board of Information and other interested authorities.

Under the arrangements, Burma is sending 15 students, Java 20, Sumatra and Malai 15. Twenty students from the Philippines and 20 from the Celebes and Borneo are expected to arrive by the end of July. The selected students are from 17 to 20 years of age and graduates of at least seconday schools. All of the selected youths are regarded as future leaders in the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Among the students are Zalimo, 15, eldest son of Premier Dr. Ba Maw of the Burmese Administrative Council, Eduard and Ramon, 17 and 16 years old respectively, both sons of Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission in the Philippines, and Mariano, 21, son of Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee.

These students have been undergoing special training in their respective native places, the study of Japanese included in their curricula.

After their arrival in Japan, they are to be placed under the direct care of such organizations as the International Students Society, South Seas Society, Philippines Society and Burma Society with the interested authorities of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs assuming the general supervision.

In Japan, these students are expected to spend their first year and a half mostly under the guidance of the societies, their chief work being the acquirement of Japanese to the extent that they will find no difficulty in carrying on their future college study together with Japanese youths. At colleges, they will take up two-year courses according to their aptitude, such as engineering, agriculture, science and pharmacy.

Axis Airplanes Raid Leningrad; Big Clash Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

the heavy loss of 26 machines.

Meanwhile, German military authorities announced that since the beginning of June to the present, Axis air forces and anti-aircraft artillery corps have shot down 378 enemy planes over Italian territory, and more than 500 over Germany.

948 Soviet Planes Lost

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—German forces on the Eastern Front shot down 948 Soviet planes in the period from June 1 to 27, German military authorities announced today.

40 Anglo-U.S. Planes Downed

Within 24 hours from the morning of June 28, British and American air forces lost at least 40 planes in raids on western Germany and German occupied territory in Western Europe, the Reich military authorities announced Tuesday.

In the above number are included 20 anti-Axis bombers which were shot down in the raid on Koeln Monday night, and also 11 four-motored American bombers which were lost in the raid on a German naval base on the Atlantic coast.

U.S. Navy Affected By Nerve Troubles

(Continued from Page 1)

the 2,000,000 youths examined only 50 per cent were taken. With the outbreak of the war, the standard has been lowered and recently the maximum percentage of exemption does not exceed 35 per cent.

"However, the exemption of approximately 30 per cent of the youths of 18 to 19 years due to physical unfitness presents a very serious problem from the standpoint of national health. Unless immediate steps are taken in the schools and factories to improve the physique and health of the American youths, our country will be brought face to face with a very grave situation in the future.

"The physical condition of those around 45 years, the oldest age limit for military service, is very poor indeed. The percentage exempted from military service in this category comes up to a very high figure of 85."

Big U.S. Employer: Our men must be celebrating a great military victory.

Assistant: Shucks no, boss. Our men aren't celebrating, they're on strike!

—Asahigraph

More Grassy Plots, Parks Contemplated for Tokyo

More grassy plots and parks are being planned for Tokyo to commemorate its birth as a metropolis, according to plans adopted yesterday at the meeting of the Tokyo District City Planning Committee at the Home Ministry, reports the Asahi.

Greens will be expanded by 710,000 tsubo in seven places in the city. Seventy-seven small parks had already been contemplated, and to this will be added another 24. Moreover, the Horinouchi and two other parks will be expanded in area. Two large parks, the Imperial Gift Park at Inokashira and Kohoku Park, Adachi-ku, will also be added to the number.

Allso, in view of the ever increasing traffic, the road encircling Tokyo will be widened from its present width of 22 meters to 33 meters.

St. Lukes' to Be Renamed

St. Lukes' Medical Center, towering in majestic dignity in one corner of Tsukiji, will be renamed Daitoa Chuo Byoin (Greater East Asia Central Hospital). The institution will also undergo internal reformation along with the change in nomenclature. The hospital will serve as a central organ for the advancement of medical science in the Greater East Asia region and great expectations are placed on the future contribution of the hospital from various quarters.

The newly organized Zaidan Hojin Daitoa Byoin will see an addition of two or three new members in its present Board of Directors, and Ryutaro Nagai has been appointed Chairman of the Board.

Willkie's Hypocrisy Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 28.—Wendell Willkie declared that the war should be conducted in an as humane manner as possible. This statement is being contrasted in Berlin to the well known fact that the Anglo-Saxons, far from denying their atrocities, are openly admitting that they have adopted the principle of the air terror.

Local political circles in this connection refer to the declaration of Major George Fielding Elliot in the New York Herald-Tribune on May 26 in which he demanded that the war should be as short and as terrible as possible. It is stressed here that such statements were being registered in Germany with due carefulness.

Reich Planes Feared

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The German fighter planes were not underestimated in London, writes the air correspondent of the News Chronicle. He pointed out that the Messerschmitt 109 was an enemy to be reckoned with. The Focke Wulff 190 was called the best fighter type of the war and the two-engined Messerschmitt 110, the so-called destroyer planes, were also declared dangerous.

Soil Given Back

BERLIN.—By the end of this year 1,500,000 peasants in White Ruthenia and White Russia as well as 900 peasants in the Ukraine will be the first group of peasants in eastern Europe to settle on their own soil in conformity with a declaration issued here.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

spearhead of inhumanity began to be directed against Japan since the time of the Russo-Japanese War. The segregation question of Japanese school children at San Francisco in 1906 was followed by the passage of an Act in the California State Assembly in 1913 denying land ownership of the Japanese. As a result, these unfortunate Japanese were deprived of the land of more than 500,000 acres which they cultivated and developed with great hardships.

In spite of the anti-immigration drive in various forms in the meantime, our country continued to assume a patient and discreet attitude, resulting in the conclusion of the Gentleman Agreement with President Theodore Roosevelt, thereby displaying the sincerity of Japan by voluntarily placing spontaneous restrictions on the dispatch of Japanese emigrants to America. However, in the various Pacific coastal States the anti-Japanese sentiments never became alleviated because of the instigations by American politicians. Moreover, the House of Representatives of the United States went the extent of passing the Johnson Immigration Act with the anti-Japanese clause therein in April 1924, thus once again revealing American inhumanity.

The Japanese Ambassador Masanao Hanihara at Washington at once made a protest demanding withdrawal of this Act and appealed to the consciousness of the American people. This was utterly ignored. Duped by the pleas of anti-Japanese politicians, the Senate passed the same Act in May of the same year, and it became the law of the land. Not only the Gentleman Agreement existing between the two countries was cast to the wind, but all the past endeavors of Japan to restrict the Japanese emigrants to America on its own initiative was rendered null and void. A brand that the Japanese are a race impossible of assimilation was affixed, and the prestige of our Empire was trampled under foot.

When we recall that all the Pacific coastal States of America suffered from shortage of labor and originally invited with cunning words the industrious and dependable Japanese immigrants to come over to their country, it is clear that the present prosperity in these American regions was the result of Japanese labor. However, once the Americans saw the splendid results realized, they changed their minds and shut out the Japanese. This was indeed due to the mistaken American feeling of racial superiority. It was nothing but an inhuman procedure utterly ignoring the sincerity of our country. This act on the part of America should be regarded as having clearly challenged Japan to war and formed one half of the cause of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, the United States has never made a reconsideration. Instead, it became intent on satisfying its ambition of assuming hegemony over the whole world, thereby precipitating the present war as is patently known.

Our Empire is now wielding resolutely its righteous sword against the sinister designs of America. At the same time Japan is going to make a fundamental revision of the basic treaties between Japan and China, and also to grant the honor of independence to the Philippines and Burma in order to make a steady march for the construction of Greater East Asia to set up the structure of co-existence and co-prosperity among the Asiatic races. This righteous attitude on the part of Japan, when compared with the unsatiable hypocritical sinister designs of the United States, is as different as the earth and heaven. With the object of completely attaining the goal of the present war, we must fundamentally crush America and Britain. As we recollect the insult inflicted upon as by the anti-immigration act, we feel impelled to intensify our resolve more than ever.

Laurel Voices Grim Resolve

(Continued from Page 1)

the will of the masses, I am prepared to do my best together with my committeemen."

It was also reported that Commissioner Laurel will soon be out of hospital.

Americans Cannot Return

Domei

MANILA, June 28.—"America will not and cannot return to the Philippines," declared Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, in an informal interview recently pointing out that, "if the United States ever tried to invade our shores, the Filipinos will fight side-by-side with the Japanese soldiers to defend the Philippines."

Speaking with conviction and determination, the 52-year-old Commissioner added that, "It is a consummated fact that American sovereignty no longer exists here and it may be concluded that the United States will never return because this time we will be fighting against the Americans."

Deploring the fact that the Filipinos have been misled by American propaganda at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, he said that 30,000 young lives, the flower of the Philippines had been sacrificed for the sake of American imperialism. "But," he added, "we won't be fooled by the Americans again."

Grateful to Japanese

On the other hand, Commissioner Laurel declared that every Filipino is eternally grateful to the Japanese since the magnanimity and benevolence of the Japanese is enabling the Filipinos to enjoy benefits not witnessed in other countries in times of war.

The release of Filipino war prisoners, he declared, is an act unparalleled in history and will never be forgotten by the Filipino people, adding that "gratitude is an Oriental virtue which we Filipinos have not forgotten and we are thankful to the Japanese authorities."

Commenting on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commissioner of the Interior said "as we Filipinos see it, the Sphere means co-existence, co-prosperity and cooperation. Co-existence means I live, you live so that both of us live. Japan desires to live but she also wishes the Philippines to live."

"What is wrong with that?" Commissioner Laurel asked smilingly recalling American propaganda concerning the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he said, it does not mean for one of its units to live alone, for existence alone does not mean life, but it also means to be co-prosperous with others. He added that "if Japan and the Philippines are to live under the principle of co-prosperity they should cooperate with each other in order to co-exist and co-prosper."

Stresses Oriental Culture

Answering the question what the Filipinos should do to build up the new Philippines, he said that the Filipinos should engage in political, economic and cultural activities to effect rejuvenation. "All superficialities of Occidental civilization should be done away with," Commissioner Laurel declared adding that the Filipinos are Orientals and should develop Oriental culture.

As for economic activities, he said that the Filipinos should "cease as cutters of firewood and carriers of water for the White people," adding that, "the Filipinos should not allow economic stabilization of Oriental peoples by White men, and we shall not allow ourselves to be exploited any longer by any Occidental."

Declaring that in the past the education of the Filipinos was faulty, Commissioner Laurel concluded by saying that under the new order Filipino youth will be taught how to be responsible so that they will be fitted to lead the Philippines to a new life of peace, fraternity and prosperity within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

China Firm Raises Capital

Domei

PEKING, June 29.—The Sixth Regular Shareholders' Meeting of the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company, Ltd., which was held today at the company's head office here, approved the increase of the company's capital stock from $35,000,000 to ¥100,000,000.

In the same meeting, the shareholders also approved a dividend declaration of 6 per cent per annum for the 1942 business year.

'Old Man Sol' Winks as Coatless Fad To Usher in Comfort for Office Men

"Let us keep away from coats during the coming summer months."

This slogan, which has been adopted by the officials and employes of the Finance Ministry, is interesting not only in official circles but also a multitude of semi-official and private organizations.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, taking its cue from the Finance Ministry, announced on Tuesday that all belonging to the Ministry are to go without coats. This rule of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is to go into effect on Wednesday, the first of July, and remain so until the end of September.

Among semi-official and private organizations the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has ruled that all staff members of the Association should practice the idea of dispensing with coats during the hot months, beginning with the first of July.

The Association, which wishes to see all people work in shirt-sleeves during the summer, has instructed the neighborhood associations in the population centers to see that all individuals belonging to them forego coats during the summer season.

The Association is strict on the point about people not getting into new white-shirts or shirts with an open collar. The reason is that new clothing, whether it is shirts or clothes, is against the spirit of the time.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry has come out with a ruling that will end the question of one appearing in shirt-sleeves in the presence of one's superiors, a question which has been disturbing the minds of some decent people since Government officials began to think of working in shirt-sleeves this summer. It has settled that no break with the good manners will be involved by one going coatless to one place of employment and working in shirt-sleeves in it.

The Finance Ministry would like all people visiting the Ministry on business to be coatless like its officials and employes.

All banks and other business organizations throughout the country are catching the spirit of the move of the Finance Ministry and are expected to make sure that all their employes will come to their work coatless on July 1 and keep doing so through the hot season.

Army's Air Raid On Port Darwin Is Big Success

(Continued From Page 1)

planes broke formation to engage enemy planes which rose to oppose us. Soon I saw a number of Spitfires fall one after another emitting black smoke.

"While this air duel was taking place, our formation thrust deep into the enemy camp. Flying at an extremely low altitude, our planes bombed hangars and adjacent buildings of the eastern airfield of Port Darwin. Not a single bomb missed its mark, and considerable damage was dealt to enemy military establishments.

Defense Useless

"Because of the low altitude of our bombers, enemy fighter planes failed to attack us, for if they had done so they should have been smashed onto the ground. Their anti-aircraft guns, were useless and we saw a number of enemy troops running to and fro in consternation. Some of the soldiers tried to hit our planes with rifle fire.

"Despite such a low-altitude bombing attack, none of our planes were damaged. Next, we machine-gunned enemy troops on the ground. It was when all our planes had fulfilled their mission and had emerged over the sea, that enemy planes began to pursue us. Four Spitfires attempted to attack us, but in a dog-fight that ensued for about 15 minutes, one was shot down—the others fled.

"After this battle, one of our planes made a miraculous return to the base with a damaged wing and with only one engine running. All other planes returned safely to their base.

Miraculous Return

With one motor smashed and a set of propellers shot away by enemy bullets, one of the Japanese Army planes that participated in the raid on Port Darwin on June 20, luckily managed to return safely to its base, though the crew, for a while, thought there was no way out but to self-blast the craft and dipped its wings in farewell to the comrade planes.

The plane, piloted by Sergeant-Major Hiromi Aonuma, accomplished great feats in the raid, and as it flew about 10 kilometers over the sea, it met four enemy planes, composed of Spitfires and Curtiss P-40's. There followed a fierce air battle for about 15 minutes, and in the fight one of its motors was hit and smoke rose from the engine.

Sergeant-Major Aonuma and his crew resolved to self-blast the plane and to their comrades, they dipped the wings of their plane in farewell salute. On the other hand, they decided to fight as long as possible even with only one motor going, though they had been separated from other planes.

Sergeant-Major Aonumi succeeded in flying higher and thus gained a position to take the offensive against his attackers. It was just at that time that a set of propellers was hit. The plane started to lose altitude. However, the pilot managed to keep his plane aloft and after long hours of anxiety miraculously reached the base.

Before landing it had another difficulty as the plane had lost its landing gear, and the craft was damaged, but all the crew were safe.

Aonuma Gives Description

Upon making his miraculous return to the base Sergeant-Major Aonuma remarked;

"In the air battle, we received four shots in the right engine, two shots in the gasoline tank, and four shots in the fuselage, making a total of 10 shots. The left engine was shot through and the propeller fell into the sea. We determined to self-blast the craft and waved farewell to our comrades. As it is very difficult for our plane to fly with only one motor, Sergeant Izumi drew out his pistol and pointed it at me, signalling that he was ready for self-destruction. But hoping to take the last step, I dropped the machine-guns and everything else into the sea. We were so low that the splash caused by the things dropped reached the plane's body. But we managed to rise, and safely returned to the base.

"When we reached the base, we learned that it had already been reported that we had self-blasted. How we managed to return safe is like a dream."

ENEMY LANDING IN EUROPE SLIM

Reich Expert Avers Disaster Awaits Foe; Axis Welcomes Move

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—Although bombastically propagandizing the launching of anti-Axis offensive on the European Continent is as yet far from materialization, General Paul Hassel, the well known German military commentator and an authority on gunnery tactics, commenting on the question in the Berliner Boersenzeitung, draws the conclusion that the chances of anti-Axis landing in Europe are almost nil. The gist of General Hassel's article is as follows:

"If America and Britain are not able to carry out their firm promise of the formation of the second front to the Soviet Union, they will not only irritate Premier Josef Stalin still further but will also lose the confidence of their own people. Therefore, it must be anticipated that American and British forces will select some calm, moonless night to launch their surprise landings at several points along the European coast.

"Even though the anti-Axis landing forces should escape annihilation at the hands of the superior Axis defense forces, the acquisition of a staunch bridgehead position will depend on subsequent maintenance of reinforcement and supply of materials. On the other hand, it is of prime importance for the European coast defense forces to discover instantaneously the landing points of the main and the deceptive forces.

"The anti-Axis forces will encounter the greatest difficulty after the landing. There will necessarily be a limit to the number of men landing in the first surprise operation, and in order to successfully consummate the landing, large reinforcements made possible by countless transport ships and naval convoy, must follow. However, in face of the strong resistance of the Axis defense forces and the concerted action of the navy air arm, the carrying out of landing operations will mean the surmounting of great obstacles at a tremendous sacrifice. This has been clearly illustrated at Pantelleria and Lampedusa Islands.

"Furthermore, the landing of fully equipped forces from the very first would not have much chance of succeeding. Even if the anti-Axis forces were to succeed in gaining a temporary footing, the Axis defense forces have the advantage in their ability to swing to better positions and to amass a superior number of forces.

"The debacles of the anti-Axis forces at Gallipoli, Narvik and Dieppe should be good warnings to them. A more disastrous tragedy than that which took place at Dieppe will be unfolded if the landing operations fail.

"The German army is highly desirous that the anti-Axis forces will not abandon their contemplated landing operations on the European Continent, for never a better opportunity will present itself for striking a telling blow on the enemy."

Hore-Belisha Gloomy

Mainichi

LISBON, June 28.—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British War Secretary, pointed out the difficulty of the much-heralded European landing operation at the conclusion of his article recently contributed to the La Nacion, an Argentine paper. With regard to the question of a second front, he wrote:

"The German High Command is now prepared for any anti-Axis flanking movement. Supposing that the anti-Axis side makes three attempts to invade Europe with a force of 50,000 strong each, the German army plans to dispose of 75 per cent of the vanguards by means of submarines and coastal batteries. The second and third anti-Axis invading parties, according to the German strategy, are to be smashed by dive-bomber planes. Of the total force of 150,000 troops, according to German calculations, some 55,000 would succeed in landing. But the German forces will employ 17 divisions to mop up these landing units, so that the anti-Axis side should be prepared for tremendous human and material losses."

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible] 5859, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo 64[illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA: 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5349.
KOBE: 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all Our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-48
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Notice!
NIPPON TIMES
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943
All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.
Please address
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5349.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Last Name — First Name — Initial
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite